

Lincoln and the former Morgan liner Antilles, the only other American transports sunk in the war zone, having been destroyed when returning home without the protection of war craft. The Lincoln was sunk on May 31 and the Antilles on Oct. 17.

Circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Covington were similar to those when the British liner Tuscania was sent down off the north coast of Ireland while carrying some 2,200 American troops to England.

Each vessel was with a fleet of ships convoyed by destroyers and was attacked early in the night, the submarine either having lain in wait or else stumbling upon the convey accidentally.

Engine Room Flooded.

"The torpedo struck just forward of the engine room bulkhead," the navy department's announcement said, "and the engine room and fire room were rapidly flooded."

"With its motive power gone the vessel was helpless, and, facing the possibility of the torpedoing of another ship in the convoy, the Covington was temporarily abandoned."

"This was done in excellent order and the officers and crew were taken on board a destroyer. The submarine was not seen."

Attempt to Salvage Fails.

"At daybreak the captain, several officers and a number of members of the crew returned to supervise salvaging operations. Another vessel and two tug boats took the Covington in tow in the effort to get it to port, but it was too badly damaged to keep afloat, and sank."

"Vessels have been searching for the missing men, and the navy department awaited the report of the names of those missing, which was not received until today, before announcing the sinking of the vessel."

The Covington, then the Cincinnati, was taken over by the United States entered the war. The vessel was 608 feet long, of 16,330 gross tonnage, and had a speed of 15 1/2 knots an hour.

Norse Losses Are High.

Increase in the monthly losses of Norwegian shipping due to German submarine activities during June was reported by cable to the Norwegian legation here today from Christiania.

Twenty Norwegian vessels, including steamships, totaling 26,533 tons, were sunk during the month and thirty-one men were lost. Four men were reported missing during May were given up as lost also.

June sinkings bring Norway's total losses to 843 vessels, including thirty-three which have never been traced. Lives of 1,741 men were lost. The total tonnage of the lost Norwegian shipping now amounts to 1,184,143.

KEEP SHIP MOVES SECRET.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—Suspicion that enemy spies along the coast of the United States are able to transmit wireless messages to German submarines operating in American waters prompted the navy department to issue a special appeal today through Secretary Daniels against publication of any information, news or advertising, regarding the movement of ships.

Secretary Daniels said that although there is no late information regarding the appearance of submarines in American waters, the department is still on the alert for their appearance and is still lurking somewhere near to destroy shipping leaving and entering American ports.

"Simply because we have heard of no submarine sinkings," the secretary said, "does not warrant us in concluding that they have gone away. It might be good strategy for the submarines to lie dormant in these waters for a few days and then come out with a swoop to find navigators and sailors somewhat off their guard."

Appeals to Press.

The special appeal sent by Secretary Daniels to the press is as follows: "To the press in America: The appearance of submarines off the Atlantic coast makes it imperative that no mention should be made in any newspaper, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sinking or capture, or location, or supposed location of any ship in American waters."

"This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns and is making this request to all the newspapers in the country in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its efforts to prevent any information about ships reaching submarines which may be off the American coast."

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy."

Action as Safeguard.

"Asked if there had been anything special which had occurred to precipitate this appeal, Secretary Daniels said there had not. He also said the government had no evidence of spies using wireless to inform submarine commanders, but this was possible, and all the submarines are known to have wireless equipment."

SHIPBUILDERS WENT BEYOND 4TH OBJECTIVE

Washington, D. C., July 5.—American shipbuilders went beyond their objectives in the Independence day drive for new tonnage.

The shipping board announced today that the workmen started out with the expectation of launching 495,888 deadweight tons, but late reports to the board today showed that 474,484 tons had been gotten ready to be put overboard.

The actual number of ships launched was eighty-two. The launching of eleven others was held up by a freshet in the Columbia river, while two others struck on the ways. They are expected to be released without great delay.

TORPEDO VICTIM

American Transport Covington, Former Hamburg-American Liner Cincinnati, of 16,000 Tons, Sunk While Home Bound.



GREEN AMERICANS FIGHT LIKE TIGERS IN THEIR FIRST BATTLE

(Continued from first page.)

kill him and then swung up his rifle and cracked the man's skull.

Another American corporal, 21 years old, was wounded three times, but killed seven Germans, which, as he reckons, is two Boches for each wound and one over. He had an astonishing series of episodes in which it was his life or his enemy's.

After going through the German wire near Vaux wood, he found himself and his machine gun, hidden in a wheat field and was wounded badly in the thigh with an armor-piercing bullet designed for tanks.

He fell at once, but staggering up again, threw a bomb at the German gun crew and killed four of them. One ran and disappeared into a dug-out. The American corporal followed him down and the man turned to help as him in the darkness, but the American killed him with his bayonet. He went up from the dug-out again, the light of day above and a German soldier wounded him again, but paid the price for the blow with his own life.

Attacked by Another.

Another German attacked him, wounded him for the third time, and was killed by this lad whose bayonet was so quick. That made six Germans and the seventh was a machine gunner whom he shot. By this time the American corporal was weak and bleeding from his wounds and while he lay unable to go further he hoisted a rag onto his rifle as a signal to the rest of his men.

The American companies had very light casualties and are satisfied that they accounted for many of the enemy. They were glad of this, for it was a serious war, and the spirit shown by these American soldiers in action on the British front for the first time seems to me, in spite of their youth, like that of Cromwell's Ironsides, stern and terrible to the enemy, who to them is the enemy of God and mankind.

Will Fear Yankees.

Before this was over the German soldiers will come to know and fear that spirit, which is a new revelation on this western front, for our men and the French, fierce as they are in their attack, are different temperament and are inspired by a different psychology. As yet the Germans do not know such about the army that is growing in might against them.

The prisoners I saw today under guard by the Australians had no idea how many American soldiers are in France and were astonished to meet some of them in this last battle. They believe we exaggerate the number of troops in order to scare them and they have been utterly deceived by their rulers.

Thousands More, Too.

There are thousands of other American soldiers desperately eager to go with them, though a battle is not a pleasant pastime, but all their training, all their purpose in this war and their pride in their own regiments lead up to the fighting line. The Americans wanted to pass the test of it and measure their spirit against its terrors and dangers. In the hearts of those men, new to war, the adventure of battle is greater than the chance of pain or death, and there is the call to the hunter's instinct in them, so they went gladly, strange as it may seem to people after four years of war.

This Australian had many requests from the American companies who were not allowed to share in the battle. "Can't we lend you a hand?" they asked. "Can't we be of any use to you?"

Escort Prisoners Back.

In one case outside the order of battle their offer was accepted. The Australians took so many prisoners that they found it difficult to provide a proper escort for them from forward to the back of the enclosure.

"Some of you lads might help us conduct prisoners," an Australian officer in charge of this work said, and they did help.

The German prisoners never had

such a strong and proud escort as that provided by the Americans, who had not the luck, as they thought it, to take part in the actual fighting with their comrades who had gone forward with the Australian infantry and tanks into the smoke clouds and light of the shell fire.

Easier Than Expected.

Up there these lads from America were engulfed in the frightful excitement of battle, and found it an easier and less fearful thing than they had thought, because of the utter surprise of the enemy and the silence of his guns. More formidable to them was the intensity of the British gunfire which swept the ground in front, close to them, with a backward blast of shell splinters and an informal tumult of drumfire.

They could not tell at first whether it was the Australian barrage or the enemy's. They seemed to be in the center of its fury and were surprised to find themselves alive, still moving forward with their comrades and with dark lines of Australians on either side of them.

The barrage passed like a storm, an Australian officer said, "leaving behind perfect peace."

And it was in this peace of the battlefield, like the peace of death, that the Americans and Australians met groups of men who were the enemy, strange, uncanny creatures, many of them with gas masks and with their hands up in submission, knowing that surrender was their only chance of life.

Those who showed any fight, like some who used their machine guns to the last, had hardly a thread of a chance.

Not Tender Hearted.

The Americans were not tender hearted in that slight minutes of advance to their ultimate objective, with any enemy who tried to bar their way. They went forward with fixed bayonets, shouting the word "Lusitania!" as their battle cry again and again.

The Australians heard that word on American lips as though there was something in the sound of it strengthening to their souls and terrifying to the enemy. They meant well, have heard that name, for to the American soldiers it is a call for vengeance.

It is a curious fact that, with less provocation than the French, who see the enemy's front destroyed before their eyes, and a great belt of ruin across their country, and a world of tragedy where their own families are separated from them by the German lines, the Americans have come over here with such a stern spirit and with no kind of forgiveness in their hearts for the men who caused all this misery.

Today the young American soldiers who came out of the battle and returned told their experiences and that the Germans are "bad men" and that death is their just punishment.

A Corporal's Story.

One young corporal, with a most boyish look, described in a simple way how before the battle he was placed in charge of twenty-four of his comrades because he had worked hard and done his best to become a good soldier, and how then they had gathered to the front and he had gone into line and had resolved to inflict as much loss upon the enemy as they could because that was their duty, not knowing they would ever meet again in this life.

They then shook hands with each other and the young corporal placed himself at the head of the section and went with them up to the support line and afterwards to the front line.

None of them had seen a front line trench before, as their regiment had only come to France a few weeks ago, and for the first time they saw shell fire and then two minutes before the attack a barrage. It sounded so much so that they held their breath, but they held their nerve.

"It was a real Fourth of July celebration," said one boy. The German prisoners taken in the

attack impressed me certainly as being among the best quality of men I have yet seen taken on this front. Rhinelanders, Brandenburgers, and Westphalians, they were tall men in the prime of young manhood, and obviously well nourished.

They said themselves to the British that, though their ration had deteriorated since the early days of the war—and one man spoke with the authority of four years' service—they were not at all bad, as whatever happens about food in Germany, the soldiers are provided first with enough to keep up their strength.

They were tired and spent after their battle and lay about on the ground sleeping in every attitude of extreme No. 1, but their efforts were not so good even on our side of the lines that when an American sergeant gave an order in their own tongue—he knows it perfectly, having been a student for four years at Charlottenburg—the German sergeant major sprang up at attention as if a bell had rung in his ears, and the other men rapidly obeyed the command to fetch their ration.

All Plans Carried Out.

There are few details of the general battle which I can add to my account of it yesterday. It went absolutely according to plan and without a hitch.

The enemy's losses were great, not only on the field but behind the lines, where the artillery did damage. Many of his guns were put out of action by direct hits and yesterday when he sent up horses to try and drag them away they were scattered by our fire and failed in the attempt.

The Australians captured large numbers of machine guns and many of these were at once turned on the enemy and fired all day with their own ammunition, as every Australian machine gunner is perfectly familiar with the handling of the German weapon.

Praise from Commander.

The commander in charge has sent the Australian corps and the American companies his congratulations on the successful operation which was carried out with such skill and gallantry. Certainly the Australians have never lost the initiative since the day of March 26, when, at the end of the first phase of the German offensive, they arrived on the battlefield with one battalion increased to four. That afternoon they thrust back the German outposts and helped to bar the way to Amiens.

Since then they have made successful attacks, driving the enemy's lines back from Villers Bretonoux and the valley of the Somme in front of Morancourt and capturing many hundreds of prisoners, but yesterday was their finest achievement, because of its rapid success, the lightness of their own losses, and the number of prisoners.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

Guarding Aeroplane Motors

Up at the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, a Globe Sprinkler System is constantly watching for fire. Their insurance rate dropped 75% when they installed Globe Sprinklers. In your plant equally well protected?

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO. 1100 Association Bldg., Randolph 533

AMERICANS WIN U. S. Patrols Give Teutons Sleepless Nights; Two Thrilling Pershing Tells of the American Activities COMBATS IN AIR

Drive Down Pair of Boche Machines Although Outnumbered.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Four American aviators, Lieut. Carlisle Rhodes of Tarry House, Ind.; S. P. Thompson, Honeyey Falls, N. Y.; Waldo N. Heinrichs of Manchester, Mass.; and John Mitchell of Chester, Mass., engaged in a thrilling air battle northwest of Chateau Thierry this morning. One German machine was shot down during the combat, and it is believed that Lieut. Heinrichs was the American who sent the enemy airplane to earth.

The four American aviators were patrolling lines five or six kilometers inside the German front when they encountered six enemy machines. The battle began at an altitude of 4,300 meters (4,550 yards) and continued until the machines had dropped down to 2,300 meters from the earth. The combat lasted for twenty minutes.

In Second Combat.

An hour later eight American machines engaged in a battle with six enemy airplanes at a height of 4,700 meters. The combat swayed backward and forward over the German and American lines near Chateau Thierry. The German machines were higher than the Americans, but the latter maneuvered their airplanes admirably in the fight.

Suddenly one of the enemy airplanes dived toward the earth and went spinning downward, being chased down by two of the Americans, Lieuts. Ralph C. Rabbie of New York.

It is believed that the German airplane was out of control during its plunge.

In a small patrol encounter last night two Germans were captured and another of the enemy was killed by an American detachment.

This skirmish developed the fact that another new German division is now opposing the Americans in this sector.

Along Toul Sector.

After the quiet Fourth there was greater activity today on the Toul front. The American artillery shelled the enemy heavily with gas projectiles this morning, while the Germans carried out their usual bombardment of the front line and back areas. Along the line there was considerable rifle firing.

American airmen succeeded in several reconnoitering and photographing expeditions and drove off hostile machines which attacked them. One reconnoitering plane encountered and gave battle to two German machines, one of which was seen to dive to earth. The American returned safely.

The Germans became active today in No. 10, but their efforts were without purpose. The enemy patrols were put to flight and a raiding party driven off before it could reach the American line.

TWO AMERICANS DIE.

PARIS, July 5.—Two American aviators were killed today when the machine in which they were flying at a low altitude fell to "the ground in flames." The aviators were Lieut. William D. Robbins and Second Lieutenant John Wilford of the American army. The bodies of the aviators were buried.

\$8,000,000,000 WAR BOND BILL SENT TO WILSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—An administration bill authorizing issuance of \$8,000,000,000 additional Liberty bonds and providing an additional \$1,500,000,000 for loans to the allies, recently passed by the house, was passed today by the senate without amendment, by a roll call. It now goes to the president.

SWIMMING GAMES FAILURE.

San Francisco, Cal., July 5.—Twilight swimming had been scheduled for tonight, but the Coast League football stadium had been better suited to the entertainment of the new schedule. The attendance had been better than at the first of the series.

Express Co. Employees Will Receive Wage Increase

New York, July 5.—Announcement that express company employees throughout the country will receive an increase in wages dating from July 1 was made here tonight by George C. Taylor, president of the American Railway Express company, which on July 1 took over the express business on all the railroads of the United States.

BEACHEY & LAWLOR HALF YEARLY SUIT SALE

20% Discount on All Business Suits

You men who need clothes now or who will need them soon can effect a saving of 20% FROM OUR REGULAR PRICES and a saving of 50% over what these prices must go to within the next few months. In this sale is included our regular stock of the famous Collegian Clothes.

\$20 for all \$25 Business Suits. \$28 for all \$35 Business Suits.

\$24 for all \$30 Business Suits. \$32 for all \$40 Business Suits.

Better Grades Reduced in Proportion

BEACHEY & LAWLOR CLOTHIERS - HATTERS - FURNISHERS Dearborn and Monroe Streets

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Gen. Pershing reported today on American patrol activity in the Chateau Thierry region yesterday and announced that American troops were engaged with the Fourth of July offensive which resulted in the capture of Hamel. The communiqué follows:

"Section A—In the course of successful patrolling activity in Picardy and in the Chateau Thierry region we captured prisoners. In Picardy a machine gun was also taken. Hostile planes which approached our lines near Vaux and in the Vosges were driven back by our fire.

"Our troops cooperated with the British in their attack made today.

Blanching the Patrol.

"Section B—Near Chateau Thierry, one of our raiding parties this morning encountered an enemy raiding party of seventy ready to start out. Twenty-five of our men penetrated the enemy's wire, killing at least twenty Germans, wounding others, and capturing three with machine guns.

"Further details are now available concerning the German counter attack in the vicinity of Bois de la Roche in the early morning of July 3. The attack broke down completely under our artillery, rifle, and machine gun fire. Besides inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded, our troops took 140 prisoners. These were included in the total of 500 previously reported.

"For some time after the counter attack the enemy kept up a continuous harassing fire on our front line, and during the day of July 3 intermittent fire on our front lines and on points in our rear areas. Our own batteries were equally active.

Hun Flyers Busy.

"The German air forces were also active, but met considerable opposition from our airplanes, whose activity is increasing. Conflicts occurred, of which the results have not been reported. In the German rear areas troops were in position around Bonnes wood and near Glivy, Epaut, and the Picardy farm. During the night of July 3 to July 4 hostile infantry showed some slight activity, directing bursts of machine gun fire on the right of our line and sending out a patrol which attempted to occupy a house north of Vaux. The patrol was easily driven back.

"At the same time two of our own men penetrated the German lines in the same region and brought back two prisoners. Throughout the night the hostile artillery shelled our front and rear positions on the right of our line, using more than the usual amount of gas. American artillery vigorously replied.

"During the day of July 3 there was some machine gun fire and sniping on the right half of our sector, but such aggressiveness as was shown by the enemy was developed mainly by his air forces. Once again, however, the American planes showed themselves able to cope with the situation, driving some of the German machines back over their own lines.

Air Fights in Picardy.

"In Picardy the day extending from noon June 30 to noon July 1 was marked only by the aggressiveness of the enemy's airplanes. The German machines were more active in combat than has been the case recently. They were fired on by our own planes and anti-aircraft batteries. No results are as yet reported.

"The enemy's artillery fire was of moderate intensity and was concentrated only on some of our positions in the vicinity of Broys and Villers Tourmelles. Very few shells fell on our front lines. His machine gun fire, originating mainly from the vicinity of Chateau Jenlis, was directed principally on our lines near Cantigny.

"In the Aulhous sector on July 1 the feature of the day was the attempt of the enemy to raid our trenches after artillery preparations. In connection with this our advance positions between the Doller river and Belschwiller were heavily bombarded between 3 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the morning.

Raid Entirely Repulsed.

"The bombardment involved the use of a very large number of shells of small, medium, and large caliber, but our casualties were exceptionally light. The raid itself was entirely repulsed by our counter barrage. Besides the artillery the forces engaged in the attack with the attempted raid, much shelling occurred during the day. The most notable concentration on the part of the enemy was one placed in the vicinity of the Doller river shortly after noon.

"Our own batteries, in conjunction with the French artillery, were active along the whole front. The German guns kept up a continuous fire

from the direction of Pont d'Assault and Burnhaupt le Haut. Between 1 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening a number of German planes circled over our lines and over the enemy's positions. Some penetrated our lines and were forced back by anti-aircraft batteries in our rear areas.

"Grand Fireworks Display."

"During the night the enemy showed a particularly fine exhibition of fireworks, including 300 large and 3000 small shells. The shells fell at various points along the front, and red and yellow flames and carrier pigeons were seen flying from his front to his rear positions. Our own infantry was active in patrolling and raiding operations. One party entered the German trenches near Pont d'Assault on the night of June 30 and July 1. Results are not yet reported.

"In the Woevre sector the day of June 29 to June 30 passed quietly for our troops. The enemy's artillery delivered a scattered fire, which was of moderate intensity during the early evening and about midnight, the Bois de Jury. A small amount of gas was used. His machine gun fire was also light and scattered.

"His airplanes flew over our lines from time to time, but on more than one occasion were driven back by our own planes and by anti-aircraft craft guns.

More Propaganda.

"During the night a large number of flares were lighted along our sector. A propaganda balloon was found by us containing copies of 'La Guerre Qui Vient,' 'L'Anglais Qui Est' and 'Gazette Des Ardennes.'"

In the same sector the day of June 29 to July 1 was marked only by activity in the German rear areas. On foot, men on horseback, trucks, and wagons were seen on the roads and working parties observed. The enemy's airplanes were normally active, while the number of balloons seen was above the average. None of the balloons remained up longer than an hour and a quarter.

"The enemy's batteries showed slightly increased activity, his anti-aircraft batteries being greatly on the alert. The area which was especially singled out for shelling was Hazlet wood. In this vicinity much gas was used. During the night the German lines were again lighted up with flares, while star shells and meteors were sent up in great numbers.

successful operations on the Somme exceeded 500. One German machine in addition to over 100 machine guns and a number of trench mortars, have so far been counted.

A hostile attack against our new position east of Hamel last night was easily repulsed. A few prisoners were left in our hands.

A successful raid was carried out by us in the Beaumont-Hamel sector. An attempted hostile raid in the neighborhood of Strassels (Flanders front) was repulsed.

Except for some hostile artillery activity in the region of Scherpenberg, southwest of Ypres, there was nothing of special interest to report today.

BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, July 5, via London.—East of Ypres strong attacks launched by the enemy were repulsed. On both sides of the Somme yesterday morning the enemy infantry attacked after a strong artillery preparation by the British. On the north bank of the river the attacks broke down before our lines with sanguinary losses.

South of the Somme the enemy penetrated into the village and the wood of Hamel. On the height east of Hamel his attack was frustrated by our counter attack. East of Villers Bretonneux we threw the enemy back into his position of departure.

In the evening the fighting activity revived on nearly the whole front of the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht and kept up with increased intensity during the night, especially in yesterday's battle sector. There has been increased fighting activity on the west bank of the Aves and on both sides of the Aisne.

LONDON REPORT.

LONDON, July 5.—The total number of prisoners taken by us in yesterday's

valley. The enemy replied with intense artillery fire and launched an obstinate counter attack which developed into hand to hand fighting. It did not succeed, however, in winning the forces engaged in the attack of Fort de Balon heights. About thirty prisoners and five machine guns were captured.

On the Asolo plateau we repulsed two counter attacks against Monte Corone and Sasso Rosso, capturing the enemy in bayonet and hand to hand conflicts in which he suffered severe losses.

A British detachment surprised and destroyed an enemy post near Gagny. During recent days ten enemy planes and two captive balloons have been downed in air fighting.

VIENNA REPORT.

VIENNA, July 5.—Via London.—The fighting on the islands at the mouth of the Piave continues unrelentingly. The forces engaged in the attack with equal bravery. Strong Italian attacks against our left wing were repulsed by counter attacks near Chiavenna. Italian units which had penetrated into positions were driven back by a quick thrust by a Slovene regiment.

Between the Piave and the Brenta the enemy stubbornly continues his attempt to recapture positions we gained on June 15. His main thrust yesterday was against Monte Sorledo. The attack, which was carried into the trenches, led to bitter hand to hand fighting in which a great part of the enemy forces were killed and the rest were driven back. The enemy losses were exceedingly heavy.

On the Seven Commune (Setti Communi) and on the Tyrolean front line was lively artillery activity.

Belgian official statement follows:

On Wednesday night Belgian troops penetrated enemy positions north of Kippe, south of Lake Blanckaert, taking forty-three prisoners and two machine guns. A large number of Germans were killed and wounded.

ROME REPORT.

ROME, July 5.—On the lower Piave, having repulsed a violent counter attack and destroyed new centers of enemy resistance, we have considerably extended our lines to the southeast of Chiavenna and to the north of Cava. We have captured 419 prisoners, in addition to taking a battery of six 105 millimeter howitzers and a large number of machine guns.

To the northeast of Monte Grappa, Italian detachments, after artillery preparation, penetrated into the Austrian positions at the head of Calcineto.

Express Co. Employees Will Receive Wage Increase

\$112,000,000 Y. M. C. A. Drive to Follow New Loan

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Announcement that a campaign for a \$112,000,000 fund for the Y. M. C. A. war work will begin immediately after the fourth Liberty loan was made today by John R. Mott, international secretary, after a call on President Wilson. Mr. Mott has just concluded a tour over the express business on all the railroads of the United States.

The Wilson Championship Tennis Ball

A BALL endorsed and used by leading Tennis players everywhere for Tournament Matches, adopted by all the leading Tennis Clubs in the city.

A fast, lively ball of remarkably durable qualities.

Price 50c each, \$5.50 per dozen

Those Wilson's

Northwest Corner Monroe and Walsh

After next week our ball will be located on the main floor.

HOUSE VOICES FOR SEIZURE OF WILSON'S LETTERS

Wilson's Letter to Senate; Message Passed

BY ARTHUR SEAR.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—With the West

graphers scheduled Monday morning for re-

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MOVES

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The Wilson
Championship
Tennis Ball



BALL endorsed
and used by lead
ing Tennis players
rywhere for Tour
ment Matches,
ing by all the
ing Tennis Clubs
the city.

fast, lively ball
remarkably durable
lities.

Price 50c each,
5.50 per dozen

E. WILSON & CO.
West Coast Corner
of Wabash

HOUSE VOTES
FOR SEIZURE OF
WIRES, 221 TO 4

Wilson's Letter Puzzles
Senate; May Defer
Passage.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—With the Western Union telegraph scheduled to strike next Monday morning for recognition of the telegraphers' union, the house of representatives, acting under strong administrative pressure, adopted tonight the resolution authorizing the president to take possession of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country for the remainder of the war. The action upon it there immediately de pended upon the attitude of the president.

Wilson's Letter Puzzles.
Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, the majority leader, announced that he would present a resolution tomorrow providing for a new series of congresses until Aug. 15.

More Propaganda.
ring the night a large number
were lighted along his entire
A propaganda balloon was
by us containing copies of "La
Qui Vient," "L'Anglais Tell Qu'
et "Gazette Des Ardennes."
The same scene the day of June
July 1 was marked only by a
in the German rear areas. Man
men on horseback, trucks,
ragons were seen on the roads
working parties observed.
The airplanes were normally
while the number of balloons
was above the average. None
balloons remained up longer
an hour and a quarter.
In this vicinity some
increased activity, his and
batteries being greatly on the
The area which seemed ap
ing out for shelling was the
wood. In this vicinity some
increased activity, his and
batteries being greatly on the

Wilson Sends Edicts.
The president's insistence on house action on the telegraph resolution was communicated to the capitol in several ways today. He sent word direct to Chairman Fox of the rules committee that he wanted the house to act before recessing. He told the same thing to Representative Aswell of Louisiana, author of the resolution, in an interview at the White House. Foxster Gurnea also conveyed the information to the capitol.

Fought by Fordney.
Representative J. W. Fordney, Republican of Michigan, made a heated statement against the enactment of the resolution and charged that it would lead to the building up of a political machine in the interests of the Democratic party.

MAYOR MAY LOSE
JOB OVER STRIKE
OF NEWSBOYS

St. Paul, Minn., July 5.—Gov. Burnham tonight notified Mayor Thomas Van Lear and Chief of Police Louis Marshall of Minneapolis that unless newsboys' strike is stopped immediately he would remove them from office and appoint successors who would enforce the law.

THE PRESIDENT AT MT. VERNON
Mr. Wilson Reading His Fourth of July Speech at Washington's Tomb. Mrs. Wilson Appears to His Left in the Picture.



WILSON SPEECH
WINS PRAISE OF
PARIS EDITORS
One Paper Calls It 'A
New Sermon on
the Mount.'

PARIS, July 5.—President Wilson's address at Mount Vernon yesterday is said by the Temps to be "an appeal, a program, and a vow—an appeal to the traditions of the great citizens who founded American independence, a program of democratic peace, and a vow which the American soldiers have come to France to carry out."

New Sermon on the Mount.
The Intransigent calls President Wilson's address "a new sermon on the mount by a new evangel."

VON KUEHLMANN
TRIAL WILL BE
HELD IN SECRET

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—Because publicity might endanger the security of the state, the president of the court which is to hear testimony in the libel suit of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the foreign secretary, against two Berlin editors, announced at the opening session of the trial on Thursday that the case would be heard in secret.

600 New Street Lights
Turned On West of River

Six hundred new electric street lights were turned on last night in the district west of the river between Lawrence avenue and Irving Park boulevard. They were part of the 17,000 new lights being installed by the city.

SHRAPNEL
Exhibitions of strength attained in the navy will be given at a meeting at the naval recruiting station in the Boston Store this noon between 12 and 1 o'clock.

U. S. TO FILL SEA
WITH SHIPS AND
ASSURE VICTORY
Wilson Is Greeted by
Chiefs of Britain
and Australia.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Independence day messages exchanged between President Wilson and Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, the governor general of Australia, the governor of the Virgin Islands, and the mayor of Florence, Italy, were made public tonight by the White House.

CITY PREPARES
TO PRAY DAILY
AT NOON HOUR
Pastors Indorse Senate
Plan and Arrange to
Carry It Out.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—The senate today passed a resolution requesting the president to issue a proclamation calling on the American people to observe noon prayer during the war.

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TWELVE BILLION
BILL FOR ARMY
READY TO PASS
Conferees Reach Agree-
ment; Crowder Declines
Boost in Rank.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—After finally agreeing to strike out the amendment designed to pave the way for active military participation in the war by the Latin American countries, the senate and house conferees reached a complete settlement of the differences over the \$12,000,000,000 army bill. The conference report will be presented for ratification tomorrow.

The last obstacle to a complete agreement was removed when Maj. Gen. Crowder, provost marshal general of the army, in a letter to Representative Dent of Alabama, chairman of the house military affairs committee, declined to accept the proposed promotion to lieutenant general in recognition of his services in the administration of the draft law.

Why Crowder Declined.
The promotion was provided for in an amendment adopted by the senate. At the request of Gen. Crowder, the conferees struck it from the bill. The general said in his letter that it would be unfair to accord him such an honor without extending proper recognition to the thousands of other persons who deserved credit for the successful administration of the draft.

Boards Deserve Credit.
"Forty-eight states and three territorial headquarters and nearly 6,000 local and district boards, with an aggregate membership of nearly 15,000 citizens, assisted by legal and medical advisory boards in every jurisdiction, have cooperated with the national headquarters efficiently and honorably, many without compensation, in the superb teamwork which has produced the gratifying result attained under the selective service law."

Opposed by Staff.
The amendment providing for the training and equipment of pan-American troops in the United States, although heartily indorsed by Secretary of War Baker, was stricken from the bill because the house conferees decided that it was interpreted in Germany. They pointed out that the German press probably would construe it as indicating that the United States had reached the end of its man power resources by calling upon its pan-American neighbors for help.

Exemption Board Advisor
Cleared of Disloyalty
Joseph A. Calkin, an attorney and legal advisor of exemption board 54, who was arrested Wednesday night on the complaint of three reserve militiamen who charged Calkin and James McGowan made disloyal remarks, was exonerated yesterday by Judge Doyle, who said he had known Calkin forty-three years. McGowan was taken to the Federal building and questioned. He denied the charges and in this was supported by Calkin.

Reichstag O.K.'s Rumania
Treaty Despite Socialists

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—The reichstag has passed the peace treaty and supplementary treaties with Rumania, according to a Berlin dispatch. The independent Socialists voted against all the treaties.

SOUTH AFRICA
PUTS CURB ON
GERMAN PLOTS
Botha Takes Action to
End Uprising That
Foes Spur.

PRETORIA, July 5.—Premier Botha of the Union of South Africa has issued a statement showing that serious unrest exists in South Africa. Strong police and military measures are being taken to cope with the situation.

Statement by Premier.
The text of Premier Botha's statement follows in part:
"As prime minister of the union I feel it to be my duty to place before the people a state of affairs in our union of which every one should know. People must be aware of the state of tension now prevailing—a tension necessarily following on the activities of the various political organizations. But other agencies have for some time been at work to bring about trouble."

Similar to Irish Plot.
"While it is not desirable in the public interest to publish the events which, in the last few days, have necessitated prompt and effective military and police measures and which, had such measures not been taken, would have culminated in grave disturbances and probably a serious loss of life, I may state that the government had information pointing to the existence of a movement having for its object the subversion of the constitution by methods of violence."

Floes Known in London.
LONDON, July 5.—South African troubles have been the subject of rumors in London for some days. A correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Cape Town on Monday, said:
"The movement was originated by the international Socialists working on the educated natives and was helped by the effect of the increased cost of living."

LIBRARY EJECTS
BEVERIDGE BOOK
PRAISING KAISER
Albert J. Beveridge, former senator from Indiana, magazine writer, and erstwhile hero, is in "Dutch," as it were, with the editors of the Chicago public library. A collection of Mr. Beveridge's writings, incorporated into a book entitled "What Is Back of the War?" is the cause.

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JOBS FOR WOMEN
Civil Service Commission An-
nounces Positions in Various
Federal Departments.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—Government positions as metalurgical laboratorian at \$4.66 a day and blue printer at \$3 a day have been opened to women for the first time by the United States civil service commission "on account of urgent needs of the service." Applications will be received at any time until further notice.

Positions now open in Washington, Baltimore, Harve de Grace, Md.; Richmond, Newport News, and Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, W. Va., and Charlotte, N. C., and candidates 18 years of age and over who can pass tests in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, and copying and correcting manuscript are urged to take the examinations, which are held in these cities the second Saturday in each month.

Women clerks, it is also announced, are needed in certain military branches, such as navy yards and stations, quartermaster, engineer, and ordnance establishments, at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,100 a year.

Finland May Declare War.
STOCKHOLM, July 5.—At editorial offices here a declaration of war by Finland against the entente nations is expected at any hour.

Armenians Seize Russian City.
AMSTERDAM, July 5.—Armenian forces in Transcaucasia have established themselves well within this former Russian territory, according to reports from Kiev. The latest advice from this source, quoted by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, states that an Armenian force of 25,000 strong has occupied the city of Erivan, 115 miles south of Tiflis, and nearly 100 miles inside the Transcaucasian border.

ALL WIRES CUT.
Washington, D. C., July 5.—A delayed dispatch from Irkutsk dated June 23 and received at the state department today, said all communication with Volodga, Moscow, and several places in western Siberia had been cut off for several days. The department's report, from Ambassador Francis at Volodga was dated June 24.

INDIA HOME RULE
URGENT REPORT
TO PARLIAMENT
LONDON, July 5.—Limited home rule for India, and the creation of necessary legislative machinery there is recommended in a report which has been prepared for presentation to parliament by Edwin Samuel Montagu, secretary for India, and Baron Chelmsford, viceroy and governor general of India, which was made public tonight by the government.

PLOTTERS CAUSE
SULTAN'S DEATH,
LONDON REPORT
Revolt Long Expected by
Students of Italy's
Affairs.

LONDON, July 5.—Reports have reached London from Dutch sources that the death of the sultan of Turkey, Mohammed V., which took place on Wednesday night, was not due to natural causes, and presumably was part of a revolutionary movement in the Ottoman empire.

Charles Sends Congratulations.
AMSTERDAM, July 5.—In a message to the new sultan of Turkey, Emperor Charles of Austria is quoted in a Vienna dispatch as saying:
"The unconquerable bravery of our army, the steadfastness of our courageous people, has strengthened our alliance with Germany and Bulgaria in the face of all our enemies, who quite openly wish to destroy or disintegrate our status."

Revolt Long Expected.
Students of Turkish affairs have long believed that a violent overthrow of the sultan and a revolution by the non-Ottomans was inevitable. It has been months since anything definite in regard to the political or economic situation in European Turkey has been allowed to escape the German censor at Constantinople and frontier towns across the border.

Big German Fund.
Moelans have a way of communicating between one another which defies the German censor, and the press of Moscow, Cairo, and Algiers has long expected a revolt by the non-Ottoman population and troops against the Young Turks, for whom Mohammed V. stood as the figurehead of both their political and religious authority.

U. S. Navy Flyer Is Held
Prisoner in German Camp
Washington, D. C., July 5.—Ensign George Roe, a flyer in the American navy, has been captured and is imprisoned at Camp Landshut, Germany, the navy department was advised today by Vice Admiral Sims.

Ensign Roe was last heard from in a cablegram from Admiral Sims on June 4. He had made a forced landing eighteen miles off the coast of Holland when his seaplane developed engine trouble.

Earn More
Spend Less, Save More.
Men, Food, Munitions.
All of these are necessary to win the war.
Save. Save. Save.
3% on Savings
Savings deposits made on or before July 13 draw 3% interest from the 1st
Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank
Memor & Clark Streets
Chicago, Ill.

STOP & SHOP
COME to this store often and increase your knowledge of foods. Nowadays a lack of food intelligence is a disgrace—everyone should know what constitutes decent quality and reasonable prices. Don't take anyone's word, find out for yourself.
The TEBBETTS & GARLAND STORE
16 and 18 N. Michigan Blvd. Rand. 7000
THE WORLDS BEST TO EAT

Our men's suits, at these regular prices, represent full value, and a little more. So now, at reduced prices, values are much greater. Look over the suits that are now \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 and see if you don't agree! Rogers Peet clothes only.
ANDERSON & BROTHERS
Washington and Wabash

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED 1837

PRINTED AND SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1902, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

HARMONY BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY.

The following significant opinion is expressed by our esteemed contemporary, the Orange Judd Farmer:

"This season is going to be a great step toward trying together the sentiment and understanding of city and country. The thousands of city and town boys who are at work in the country this year will go back to their homes with different ideas and more sympathetic understanding of farm conditions."

"The war gardens in the city, of which there are in the aggregate many hundreds of acres, will contribute somewhat toward the same end. Children who have never been interested in plants before take an active part in the cultivation of vegetable crops, and although the actual amount of food produced is small, the sentimental result is considerable. Perhaps after a few years of such work it will not be so difficult to settle matters of price arbitration between city and country."

We cannot think of a more fortunate portent than this. Nothing could be more costly to this country than a division between town and country. Yet it is undeniable there has often been a want of mutual sympathy and understanding which in some cases has been artificially stimulated, but which cannot continue if there is an intelligent realization on both sides of our interdependence in all things. If one side has been more to blame than the other, it is the city. If one side has given more than the other, it is the country. The city draws constantly from the country not only its necessities of life but its recruits of vigorous manhood. Go to any gathering of leading men in any part of the nation and you will find if you inquire that most of them were from the farm. It is a commonplace of our history, and we devoutly pray it may always be so. It is true the cities give much to the country, economically and culturally, but the balance after all is against us.

Chicago especially ought to appreciate the country. She is the capital of the greatest agricultural region in the world. She draws her lifeblood from the farms of this great region, one of the most fortunate on the globe. She draws her health and her greatness from this vast midcontinental domain and its population of free, intelligent and aspiring Americans. Chicago ought never to forget the country. Chicago above all other cities should honor the farmer's calling and give her influence unwaveringly to its support and advancement. When our politicians fail in this they misrepresent and betray us as well as the country, and we should see that they understand it.

Sometimes there seems to be an opposition of interests. It is a superficial and mistaken opposition. Our interests must always be harmonious at bottom, for we are essentially interdependent. Agricultural property, the well being and content of the farmer and his family are directly our own concern. When shortsighted men insist upon consumers' rights and interests as exclusively as they have during recent controversies, such as the milk price discussion, it is for us to realize that there can be no consumption without production and that any sound policy must constantly find itself on a liberal fostering of productive energy. Within the just limits which can always be maintained if there is an intelligent and friendly relation between town and country, there will be no oppression by the producer, of the consumer, and there will not be unreasonable demands by the consumer upon the producer.

Our contemporary puts its finger on the key to better relations. It is better acquaintance. And it ought to be a fixed and deliberate policy on both sides to foster this better acquaintance out of which will most certainly come harmony and mutual help.

It would be a good plan for the proper agencies to establish two great meetings every year, one in Chicago as representative of the cities, and one in some such place as the state fair grounds, where the city and country folks could meet and get acquainted. We have long had the state fair, it is true, but there has been too much inclination in the city to look upon it as a political rally. Chicago clubs and organizations ought to arrange excursions to the state fair and to any other occasion where we can meet our fellow Illinoisians of the country. At the same time there should be a regular autumn festival in Chicago, carefully guarded from any profiteering, with special rates all round and a special effort to bring the country and city together within our gates for a good time.

This is the year of the centennial of our statehood, a time when not only the duties of the present but memories of past trials and triumphs emphasize the ties of our fellow citizenship. The conditions described in the editorial quoted are bringing us together. We ought not to let slip the opportunity to cultivate friendly acquaintance and cooperation among our Illinois people.

NEGLECTING OUR PARKS.

Chicago has some of the finest parks in the world, yet they seem to remain undiscovered country for a great mass of our population. Most of us hardly think of going to the parks unless we have an excuse; we go for a picnic or to let the children see the animals, but we rarely go to the park merely for recreation.

Where thousands plan to go to the movies on an evening only an insignificant number think of the park as a source of diversion. During week days the great parks are almost deserted, yet there are innumerable people who find nothing better to do than to walk the streets.

In wartime, when the demands of economy would suggest the least expensive recreations, the parks ought to be especially attractive. You don't have to pay a war tax to visit Lincoln park, or Jackson park, or Garfield park, yet for the recreation person they will afford more entertainment than the average movie or cabaret. Going to the park ought to be the true wartime recreation.

ELEVATOR MEN AND THE DRAFT.

The majority of Gen. Crowder's regulations with regard to the draft have appealed to the country as representing sound sense and sound judgment. He has performed a difficult task in a manner that has won almost universal support. It is, therefore, with some diffidence that any criticism is made.

But in the case of the work or light regulations there seems to be an occasion for questioning the inclusion of elevator men. If the man power of the country had been depleted to a point where all similar occupations had to be given over to women or to men unfitted for military service, our judgment would, of course, have to be different. If it could be shown, moreover, that these men were engaged in a nonessential occupation, the case would likewise be altered.

But elevator men in large cities are performing a service which not only requires considerable dexterity but upon which depends the safety of hundreds of thousands of persons. Their work is comparable to that of the street car motorman; in fact, in many instances the street car ride could be better dispensed with than the elevator service. A man might walk a mile with positive benefit, whereas he might do himself serious injury by attempting to climb some twenty flights of stairs.

The men and women who have recently been substituted as operators in many loop office buildings appear not to have either the skill or the nervous control to enable them to run the elevators without endangering the passengers. It will be surprising if serious accidents do not occur.

ARMY AND NAVY INSIGNIA.

May we suggest in the interest of uniformity that the house committee on naval affairs make a slight change in the bill providing for war honors? The bill now before them provides three honors in the following order of rank: a congressional medal of honor, a distinguished service medal, and a "navy cross."

This will parallel the army honors, which are as follows: the congressional medal of honor, the distinguished service cross, the distinguished service medal.

Thus in the already adopted army device, while the congressional medal parallels the congressional medal for the navy, the two lesser honors reverse the order. In the navy, unless the change is made in the bill, the distinguished service medal will be a higher honor than the cross. In the army the distinguished service cross is higher than the distinguished service medal.

In the services, of course, these distinctions will be understood, but they will confuse the civilian already busy on gilt and silver shoulder bars or leaves in the army designations of rank, and hopelessly at sea on the bewildering and innumerable markings of the navy. It is our private and lubberly opinion that no one in the navy remembers from day to day what the navy markings mean, and that the list is added to from time to time in the rush of business because the navy department has mislaid the key.

In the piping times of peace when the peace societies were assuring us there never would be another war and theaters were putting out enlisted men, very few of us cared to know whether the weather brown man passed was a top sergeant or a major general, a bosun or a rear admiral. But we'd all like to know when son may be top sergeant or bosun's mate any day and is head on at full speed for nothing less than a general's star or an admiral's stripes.

The war honors for valor or special service ought to be especially simple and recognizable. We understand that the sleeve marks given to men who have sunk a submarine look much like those of an ensign. This should be avoided. Apparently such matters are determined by some one in a Washington bureau without much consideration of all aspects of the question to be determined. Perhaps two or three men put their heads together. We have just been told that when the army cross and medal were to be designed two or three reserve officers who in civil life were architects or tombstone manufacturers got together and designed the medal and cross, which look like it. American artists have protested and asked that a contest be held for designs and we hope this will be done, at least in the case of the naval emblems. But the ways of officialdom are strange. In democratic, practical America one would expect sensible uniforms and simple logical designations at least. Yet we have the uncomfortable tunic, with its high collar and tight fit, and in the navy that really ridiculous shingle attached to the shoulder for the shoulder bars; to say nothing of the medley of wide stripes, thin stripes, and designations numerous enough to stump the college of heralds.

Perhaps we are too busy now to correct these matters, but let us not make it worse.

Editorial of the Day

WORDS WILL NOT RESCUE RUSSIA.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

The Washington dispatches discourage the expectation that Russia's appeal or the senate's initiative will be sufficient to change the president's mind or his policy in respect to Russia. They represent him as determined to retain his posture of "watchful waiting" on the disappearing eastern front. They intimate that he is inclined to be suspicious of the representative character of the Russian petitioners, and that he is unwilling to participate in or approve allied relief in any form at this time. We hope and we are inclined to believe that the dispatches do not do the president justice. He must know, however much he dislikes to be reminded of it, that his Mexican policy, which he is charged with duplicating in Russia today, is a ghastly failure; that "watchful waiting" with respect to Germany came very close to contributing to Germany's complete victory; that our allies are fighting a defensive battle on the western front today, that they have abandoned any idea or intention of launching a grand offensive before 1919; that their aim is to hold on until America can arrive in force; that the number of army officers who believe that the establishment of a fighting front in the east is essential to ultimate victory is multiplying with every week.

Let us hope, therefore, that the details from Washington point to the effect that the president has any intention of doing anything to relieve Russia are based upon incomplete information, or are a screen set up to conceal the completion of a program soon to be announced, aiming stood firmly and wisely for union of the front, and having achieved it in the agreement of Poch as generalissimo, it is almost incredible that we should be standing for disunion on the eastern front. Union on the east is as essential as union on the west. Russia cannot be rescued with words or Germany defeated by diction. Surely we have not so soon forgotten our Lusitania lesson.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the guide fall where they may.

PARLETTE BALLADE.

"ABSENCE."

When I'm on a long, long "bye,"
'Neath a foreign rooftop resting,
Thoughts like swallows homeward fly
To the niche where you are nesting.

Then I wish I worked in sounds—
Words at best have limitations:
Music sets no metres and bounds
To the heart's communications.

Music's language could I reach,
I should write some pensive measures
Telling what our English speech
Cannot tell, for all its treasures.

If you have any spare cash you may wish to buy a few hales of Bohemian rubies. The so-called government has issued forty billions.

A STRONG sentiment is reported from Germany in favor of restricting air raids to the war zone. The Hun appears to have no sense of humor.

CAUGHT IN THE NICK OF TIME.

[A. P. correction bulletin on Baker's speech.]

On page 119 (11-12) in first line, where it reads "No Samson, No Samson," it should be, of course, "no Samson, no Samson."

[Whaddayamean "of course"!]]

A BOTTLE of champagne was smashed when the ship was launched at South Chicago. Was this a tribute to France or to California?

LUCKY it wasn't beer, or Vox Pop would ring for days with Prohibitionist denunciation of the iniquitous baptism.

Perhaps He Needs a Dictionaire.

Sir: I note the general term of Albuquerque's statement that his chum's voice has been deaf from him. It does not call for your base interrogation, which seems to be alto-gether out of place. Far be it from me to be inhumane, but your remark should be a tone of sympathy—should any sympathy—and B not so humorous. Not harking on the subject, if the matter, bless him, has lost his voice on the Wardell, he should receive treatment from a Music Master. As a first-aid measure I suggest reading your column and following the Pipes of Pan or your staff, which should help, be his ailment minor or major. This is not a slur, and I dare you to drop this note.

At the time of the Franco-German war, the Franco-German war until now it would have been able to put into the field 1,500,000 men more than it is now able to do.

To make the point plain, we find a small amount of statistical data available as to portions of the United States, and we must draw considerably upon European figures. Had Great Britain maintained the birth rate prevailing during the Franco-German war until now it would have been able to put into the field 1,500,000 men more than it is now able to do.

In great part by reason of the heavy German birth rate in the years prior to 1914 and the low French birth rate, many entered this war with 70,000,000 people and France with 39,000,000.

The birth rate in this country is constantly falling somewhat. It is now somewhere near 20 per 1,000. In a careful analytical study of the American birth rate made by Dr. Louis G. Dublin and printed in the Congressional Record, there occurs this statement: "There has been a marked and continuous reduction in the birth rate in the United States for a period of years." There has been no immigration for several years, and many authorities hold that there will not be any for many years to come.

The statistics show that it is the foreign born women who are having the American babies.

The best data on births is that fur-

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—(Special.)—War profiteers today got their first taste of what the government has in store for them. The treasury department sent to the senate a preliminary report showing figures from the income and excess profit tax returns of a number of corporations. No names were mentioned, so that the exposure does not identify any particular companies.

One food dealer, for instance, made 2,138 per cent more excess profits in 1917 than he did the year before the war. But his capital stock is only \$1,000, so that as a dealer in only a small way, and the record in his case, taken by itself, is nothing to get excited about.

A flour milling company earned 437 per cent more profit in 1917 than in 1916. But it, also, is a small concern with a capital of only \$25,000.

A coal mining company, with \$25,000 capital, increased its excess profit by 504 per cent over 1916. A single clothing and dry goods store, capitalized at \$5,000, made a return showing an increase of 1,181 per cent in its profit for 1917 over 1916.

A liquor dealer, with \$5,000 invested in his business, jumped his returns by 1,230 per cent. Washington people insist that this last extremely profitable business must be located in Baltimore, the nearest wet spot to the painfully dry capital.

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Sitting in an invalid's chair in the emergency building of THE TRIBUNE hospital, at Algonquin, an Italian woman is getting better. Her strength for the winter struggle to keep her family together, she is scarcely more than 40, but when she went to the hospital she looked like an old woman.

The proudest thing she possesses is a letter from France, which she carries in the bosom of her dress, reading it from time to time. It is from her Tony, who is in the trenches.

When Tony enlisted the family was progressing as favorably as most of the families in Little Italy. Then the father went insane and shot himself. A little later a small son died. That was more than the mother could stand. Sorrow, worry, and countless work caused a physical breakdown. But now she is enjoying life, with good food, fresh air, and peace, the sight

of a clear, cool river from her window, and the other children being cared for.

It is for such cases as hers that the hospital at Algonquin is maintained, and money is needed to help the many worst off women who have not yet had a chance to go.

The following contributions were made to the ice fund yesterday:

Mrs. C. M. Hewitt.....\$25
Mrs. D. M. Hewitt.....25
Mrs. Robert M. Allen.....25
Alfred Christian.....25
In memory of Miss D. Sullivan.....25
C. J. Vining.....25
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Manges.....25
Previously acknowledged.....25

Total to date.....\$275.50

If you possibly can, make a contribution to the hospital or the ice fund. Checks may be sent to THE TRIBUNE.

ONLY A SOLDIER'S MOTHER, BUT —

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How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1918, by Dr. W. A. Evans.]

HAVE YOU FOUR CHILDREN?

It is estimated that the birth rate of Germany and Austria-Hungary fell in 1917 to 80 per cent of that in 1913. In 1915 it is rather definitely known that the birth rate fell 40 per cent, as compared with that of 1913. Counting deaths from killed-in-action, deaths of soldiers from disease, and the civilian death rate, it is probable that the German death rate in 1917 was in the vicinity of 23.

The German death rate is always high, as compared with that of this country. For instance, the baby death rate of Germany in 1913 was 151 per 1,000 births. Compare this with an average of less than 100 in New York City for several years past.

We note that Germany probably lost population in 1917 by reason of excess of deaths over births at the rate of about .5 of 1 per cent. Therefore, the stories that we read about compulsory breeding of people in Germany may not be untrue. What Germany accomplishes by the order of her rulers this country does through the acts of its people. To sustain our power for good it is necessary that we should increase the birth rate.

To make the point plain, we find a small amount of statistical data available as to portions of the United States, and we must draw considerably upon European figures. Had Great Britain maintained the birth rate prevailing during the Franco-German war until now it would have been able to put into the field 1,500,000 men more than it is now able to do.

In great part by reason of the heavy German birth rate in the years prior to 1914 and the low French birth rate, many entered this war with 70,000,000 people and France with 39,000,000.

The birth rate in this country is constantly falling somewhat. It is now somewhere near 20 per 1,000. In a careful analytical study of the American birth rate made by Dr. Louis G. Dublin and printed in the Congressional Record, there occurs this statement: "There has been a marked and continuous reduction in the birth rate in the United States for a period of years." There has been no immigration for several years, and many authorities hold that there will not be any for many years to come.

The statistics show that it is the foreign born women who are having the American babies.

The best data on births is that fur-

ished by Massachusetts. In 1910 the native stock had a birth rate of 14.9 and a death rate of 15.1. The native stock is dying out. Its birth rate is about 10 per cent of that of France. The foreign born had a birth rate of 48.1. In other words, we are depending on our native stock for our babies we would be losing in population during the years when there is no immigration.

Our D. A. R.'s, Society of 1912, Colonial Dames, Women's Relief Corps, and all of them, they and their class are not furnishing enough babies to keep up the population. The average sized family required for maintenance is slightly less than four children (between three and four). A family with less than four children places the parents under suspicion of not being patriotic.

TREATMENT FOR RICKETS.

Mrs. F. T. writes: "My little girl had rickets when a baby. She is now 9 years old; height, 4 feet 1 inch; weight, 48 pounds. Every now and then, getting up in the morning, she has a swelling, leading from her spine to the back of her head, which causes pain. The spine has two curves, one between the shoulders and one in the center of her back. She also has swollen glands, which at times are the size of a cherry. I have taken her to several doctors and all have advised fresh air over cod liver oil. The tonsils should also be removed, they say. 1. Where can I have them removed without much expense? 2. One or two doctors have advised a fresh air sanatorium. Does that indicate tuberculosis? Her appetite is generally fair and her bowels move regularly, but she does not sleep well and seems nervous."

REPLY.

Dr. W. A. Evans writes: "Fresh air is good for rickets."

1. Explain your circumstances to a physician and ask him to regulate his charge accordingly. If you are not able to pay his fee take her to the county hospital or some other well-run clinic.

2. Not necessarily. Fresh air is good for rickets.

EARLY BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

W. K. R. writes: "Would you give the proper diet for a woman of 23 years having Bright's disease in its first stage?"

REPLY.

If your case is really as it is, the kidney begins with five ounces of milk four times a day. Increase the amount until two quarts a day is taken. If you prefer add a small amount of cod liver oil to the milk. Take no food, though water or even a little coffee may be taken. Continue the cure for several days and then gradually change back to a regular diet. The bowels must be kept open. All cases of Bright's disease are benefited by this milk cure.

REPORT SHOWS WAR PROFITS

Washington, D. C., July 5.—(Special.)—War profiteers today got their first taste of what the government has in store for them. The treasury department sent to the senate a preliminary report showing figures from the income and excess profit tax returns of a number of corporations. No names were mentioned, so that the exposure does not identify any particular companies.

One food dealer, for instance, made 2,138 per cent more excess profits in 1917 than he did the year before the war. But his capital stock is only \$1,000, so that as a dealer in only a small way, and the record in his case, taken by itself, is nothing to get excited about.

A flour milling company earned 437 per cent more profit in 1917 than in 1916. But it, also, is a small concern with a capital of only \$25,000.

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Literary Reviews Edited by Burton Rascoe Gossip of Books

A Baedekider's Guide Book The Intellectual Autobiography of Francis Hackett Trolloping with Mr. Marshall

BY RICHARD. "LITERARY JOURNALS" FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915. BY BURTON RASCOE. "THE PROMISE OF AIR." BY ALGERNON BLACKWOOD. "THE AUTHOR OF THE TANK." BY PANNY BUTCHER. "POAGE PICKED BY DEMOCRATS AGAINST BRITTON." "DEMOCRATS NEAR PEACE."

Acceptance of Banker Rashes Work on Rest of Ticket. The following is the primary slate tentatively agreed upon last night by the Democratic forces. It may be changed in slight particulars today.

SLATE OF DEMOCRATIC REGULARS. The makeup of the regular Democratic county slate for the September primaries, subject to final consummation of the arrangements whereby Michael P. Sullivan is to be named for chief justice of the Municipal court, and possibly some minor switches, follows:

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POAGE PICKED BY DEMOCRATS AGAINST BRITTON. Democratic leaders in the Ninth congressional district agreed last night on James H. Poage to make the race for congress against Representative Fred A. Britton, who has sat for the district in congress since 1913 and is a candidate for re-nomination and reelection.

DEMOCRATS NEAR PEACE. Democratic peace in the makeup of the county primary slate was almost definitely assured last night. Agreements between the Sullivan regulars and the Poage-Harrison leaders were reached, practically to the satisfaction of the Sullivan regulars and the Poage-Harrison leaders.

THE FIRST SHOT FOR LIBERTY. By Corporal Osborne de Varilla. Above all an American book. The first shot for liberty. The first shot for liberty. The first shot for liberty.

Captain James Norman Hall. author of "Kitchener's Mob," and one of America's greatest aviators, was brought down wounded, and captured by the Germans on May 7, after exploits and adventures that had made him famous throughout the country.

How She Hated Him! For eight years it had been driving her nearly mad—the silence that reigned in her home and the love and life. And then the dam burst. She knew the place on Broadway where there were lights and music and laughter. But why tell here what is told so wonderfully by FANNIE HURST in "GASLIGHT SONATAS" (3 Good Stories).

WAR LETTERS OF EDMOND GENET. Edited by Grace Kelly. The war letters of Edmond Genet. The war letters of Edmond Genet. The war letters of Edmond Genet.

TITLE MATCHES

WORK TO IMPROVE MARINE ENGINES TO HELP WIN WAR

THE TALLIES

AT START WIN FOR CARDS, 6-5

Walker, Carter, and Aldridge Work in Losing Battle.

BY I. E. SANBORN.

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THE GUMPS—ANDY CAN'T SEE THE SERIOUSNESS OF IT YET.



The Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
W. L. Peck. CHICAGO 24 28 493
N. York 22 28 493
W. L. Peck. CHICAGO 24 28 493
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YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
Boston 4; Philadelphia 3
Cleveland 4; St. Louis 1
No other scheduled.

GAMES TODAY.
Chicago at N. Y. (3); Detroit at Philadelphia
Cleveland at Boston. St. Louis at Washington.

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St. Louis 4; Chicago 3
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No other scheduled.

GAMES TODAY.
New York at Chicago. Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Philadelphia. Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

ELKS' WAR CARNIVAL AT SOX PARK TODAY

Between 5,000 and 10,000 Elks, with their families and friends, are expected to attend the athletic carnival and old fashioned barbecue at Comiskey park today to raise money for the Elks war fund.

Delegations of Elks from all over the west will spend the day here before proceeding to Atlantic City to attend the national convention, which opens next week.

Wrestling Bouts on Card.
Headed by the athletic program will be a series of wrestling bouts, a baseball game between picked teams from the Elks of Chicago and Milwaukee, with a bare possibility of boxing contests in charge of Jackies from the Great Lakes station.

Officials in charge of the barbecue hope to receive eleven hundred words from W. D. Bartholomew, exalted ruler, that Secretary Daniels will give him O. K. Mr. Bartholomew headed a delegation that went to Washington to get the secretary's sanction for the ring bouts.

Jack Kennedy is Ready.
Ensign Jack Kennedy of Great Lakes station said last night that he would be on hand with his crew of boxers ready to jump into the ring if the bouts are allowed.

In addition to the athletics, a regiment of Jackies, accompanied by a band of fifty pieces, will give an exhibition drill.

Three autographed baseballs, bearing the signatures of President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin of Montana, will be auctioned off to swell the receipts. The program will begin at 1 o'clock.

A radiogram from the east today to Capt. Moffett of the Great Lakes Naval Training station conveyed the news that Commodore's Great Lakes baseball club had blanketed the Atlantic Fleet, 2 to 0, in their first east-west engagement. The message was a source of rejoicing to the 35,000 sea fighters, because the fleet has such stars as Jack Barry, Maraville, Shorten, Shore, and scores of other major leaguers to pick from. On receipt of the result the commandant immediately radioed his congratulations to the players.

The game was played somewhere along the Virginia coast. It is understood that 20,000 sailors and civilians saw the battle. Capt. Moffett yesterday stated his willingness to pit the Great Lakes club against any team in either major league. He is desirous of scheduling with the big fellows on their open dates.

Romance of Ball Field Leads to Marriage Today
A romance which started on the ball field a couple of weeks ago will culminate in the marriage this morning at Our Lady of Sorrows church of Harold E. Driscoll and Miss Genevieve Connery. Driscoll is the heavy hitting outfielder of the Murfrees of the City League. While playing against Albany Park a couple of weeks ago he was spiked by a teammate in a collision after a fly ball. When first aid was applied, the return of which led up to today's ceremony. Frank Driscoll, also a well known ball player and umpire, will act as best man.

Fort Sheridan Nine Plays Jackies at Ravinia Today
The baseball game at Ravinia park this afternoon between teams from Fort Sheridan and Great Lakes will be called at 1 o'clock in order to finish it before the concert at 3 o'clock. Ayers or Edmondson will pitch and Kerchell will catch for the navy; the army has not announced its battery.

MACKS TIE IN NINTH, THEN RED SOX ANNEX GAME IN TENTH, 4 TO 3

Philadelphia, Pa., July 5.—With the aid of two pinch hitters, two pinch runners and a hit batsman with the bases filled, the Athletics rallied in the ninth and tied the score, only to have Boston win out in the tenth when, after two were out, Ruth, after Geary's seventh pass and scored on McInnis' triple to right. Score was 4 to 3, making an even break of the four game series. Score: Athletics, 4; Boston, 3.

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In the Wake of the News

By RING W. LARDNER
VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.
CHICAGO, July 5.—[Editor of the News.]—I have got it figured out that the way they try to kill me here in Cook county is all wrong and when I say lady killers I don't mean what you think I mean, but any way they're a whole lot of room for improvements and without no additional expense to the state, I will write down some of the ideas I have got up and if the judges and lawyers like them they can elaborate on them, and I will also leave them the credit for getting them up.

In the first place it's a big waste of time haggling over a jury and the first 12 men in the venter can say no guilty just as fast as the next 12 men or the last 12 men and it looks to me like the days spent in mobilizing a dozen birds that isn't no worse or better than any other dozen could be used for concerts by the jackies band.

Well, after they get the jury sworn in the state usually tries to prove that the defendant croaked the corpse delicious and that's another couple of days wasted because usually the defendant says the same thing herself and if she don't what it is? So instead of the state going to all that trouble to establish a fact that's already admitted and don't make no difference any way.

I would add those days onto the time that's allotted to the defendant for telling her story and now I come to the point I am trying to make, which is that the trial is put on for the benefit of the defendant and its her show and its a big mistake for the prosecutors to horn in on her and the right way to run it is for the trial to start out with her testimony and wind up with her testimony and wind up with her testimony.

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WOODS AND WATERS

QUESTIONS THEY ASK.
Chicago.—[To the Editor.]—[1] Where can I get some one to teach me to cast a fly? I have trouble in getting the line out straight and it is hard work on my arm? [2] Is there any fishing to speak of in the Fox river? [3] Will carp rise to a fly? [4] What is a "scoured" worm? J. M.

Answers.—[1] We suspect that your troubles are two in number: "Thrashing" with your arm instead of making the rod do the work, and trying to cast with a line too heavy or too light for the rod you are using. A rod weighing four to five ounces should have a six lb line; one of five to six ounces a six lb line; one of six to seven ounces a six lb line; one of seven to eight ounces a six lb line; one of eight to nine ounces a six lb line; one of nine to ten ounces a six lb line; one of ten to eleven ounces a six lb line; one of eleven to twelve ounces a six lb line; one of twelve to thirteen ounces a six lb line; one of thirteen to fourteen ounces a six lb line; one of fourteen to fifteen ounces a six lb line; one of fifteen to sixteen ounces a six lb line; one of sixteen to seventeen ounces a six lb line; one of seventeen to eighteen ounces a six lb line; one of eighteen to nineteen ounces a six lb line; one of nineteen to twenty ounces a six lb line; one of twenty to twenty-one ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-one to twenty-two ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-two to twenty-three ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-three to twenty-four ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-four to twenty-five ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-five to twenty-six ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-six to twenty-seven ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-seven to twenty-eight ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-eight to twenty-nine ounces a six lb line; one of twenty-nine to thirty ounces a six lb line; one of thirty to thirty-one ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-one to thirty-two ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-two to thirty-three ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-three to thirty-four ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-four to thirty-five ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-five to thirty-six ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-six to thirty-seven ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-seven to thirty-eight ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-eight to thirty-nine ounces a six lb line; one of thirty-nine to forty ounces a six lb line; one of forty to forty-one ounces a six lb line; one of forty-one to forty-two ounces a six lb line; one of forty-two to forty-three ounces a six lb line; one of forty-three to forty-four ounces a six lb line; one of forty-four to forty-five ounces a six lb line; one of forty-five to forty-six ounces a six lb line; one of forty-six to forty-seven ounces a six lb line; one of forty-seven to forty-eight ounces a six lb line; one of forty-eight to forty-nine ounces a six lb line; one of forty-nine to fifty ounces a six lb line; one of fifty to fifty-one ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-one to fifty-two ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-two to fifty-three ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-three to fifty-four ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-four to fifty-five ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-five to fifty-six ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-six to fifty-seven ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-seven to fifty-eight ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-eight to fifty-nine ounces a six lb line; one of fifty-nine to sixty ounces a six lb line; one of sixty to sixty-one ounces a six lb line; one of sixty-one to sixty-two ounces a six lb line; one of sixty-two to sixty-three ounces a six lb line; one of sixty-three to sixty-four ounces a six lb line; one of sixty-four to sixty-five ounces a six lb line; one of sixty-five to sixty-six ounces a six lb line; one of sixty-six to sixty-seven ounces a six lb line; one of sixty-seven to sixty-eight ounces



94 New Ships
Were Launched by the U. S. Emergency
Fleet Corporation July 4th. 629 New Ships Were
Built in America During the First Five Months of 1918

The
U. S.
Shipping Board Is
Now Working on Plans for Converting
the Nation's New Emergency Fleet
Into a Great Merchant Marine After the War

The Entering Wedge of Trade

MARKETS for manufactured goods, markets for natural products, and yet more markets, will be the imperative need of the United States when the war ends. The fullest development and the broadest outlet of America's commercial and industrial power will be required to give the Nation strength to support its war taxes and bond issues.

War is consuming the country's resources at a prodigal rate. The cost called for in the first two years alone will be more than forty billions of dollars, and most of this vast expenditure will bring no return in property or trade.

America's highest ideal is service to humanity. It has launched an enterprise of service of unparalleled magnitude. To render this service it must bear the stupendous burden, not only of providing all its own supplies and paying its own great war costs, but of feeding and financing the whole world of its allies and most of the neutral nations as well.

The hand that gives and lends without stint must also gather with prudence and energy. The nation "that scattereth" must also be careful of its "increase," that its liberality and its power of service to humanity may not be cut off, and that its scattering to a needy world may not mean the impoverishment of its own people at home. World service must be supported and broadened by world business.

More trade, broader markets within our own land and throughout the world, greater development of our natural resources and of our manufacturing power, more thorough and efficient selling methods, must be America's answer to her own compelling need.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is the entering wedge of the Nation's trade. It is a great national constructive force for building the material wealth and power necessary to accomplish America's mighty task and to realize its high ideal of service. THE LITERARY DIGEST is giving, now, its powerful help to the Government and to the American manufacturer and producer by driving the wedge of American trade into every city, and town, and country-side of the United States, and into more than ninety foreign countries throughout the world.

"Markets enough"? "All the world will be clamoring for American goods after the war?" Yes, everywhere there are markets, but they are not yet our markets. Customers in the Orient, and in Latin America, and in Australasia, and in all the nations at war are waiting to spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year for American goods, but these hundreds of millions may be spent for other goods.

The nations where most will be needed will be the least able to buy and to pay. They must buy at the lowest prices, and must borrow from the seller to pay for the goods. The markets less hampered by ruin of war will yield to the most seductive salesmanship and the most aggressive advertising. The struggle, even now, is on. The nations of Europe, our friends and our enemies, are preparing quietly, but swiftly, intensely, to capture these markets for themselves.

Before the war America owned less than two per cent of the world's cargo-carrying tonnage on the high seas. After the war the United States will probably own nearly fifty per cent of the ships that can carry the world's trade. What shall we do with them? Shall they be sold to foreign owners to carry foreign goods to markets captured by foreign enterprise, or shall they be loaded full with American products for all the world, to be sold in the markets open to us if we claim them before it is too late? THE LITERARY DIGEST will help American business men to compel a right answer.

The United States Government has sent an advertising man to South America to investigate trade possibilities and advertising methods, in order that the nation may gain and hold trade on the continent to the South. THE LITERARY DIGEST already has established and is now maintaining vital points of contact, not only with the peoples of the South American nations, but also with the peoples of nearly a hundred other nations throughout the world. The advertisements of American business men in THE LITERARY DIGEST represent not merely "trade possibilities," but *trade certainties*.

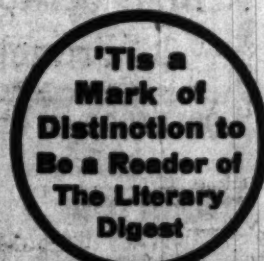
For the same reason that more than 282,000 merchants and manufacturers in the United States are reading THE LITERARY DIGEST with close attention, business men in many other lands are reading it. Just as it meets the needs of more than two million readers among the busy, thinking, active men and women of America, who give their substantial support to American business at home, so it is satisfying the needs of many thousands of close readers in other nations and thus supplying to American business men the all important contact with, and entrance into, the markets of those nations. Just as THE LITERARY DIGEST gives the American manufacturer and producer a *driving wedge of trade* into every highway and every byway of America where customers may be found or made, so this same Pre-eminent Magazine of America drives the winning wedge of trade for him.

Into All the Busy Markets of the World.

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
(Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary)

New York



SECTION
GENERAL
MARKETS

FUNKHOUSE
KIDNAPED
IN "SOL"

Freed as Sabbath
Release on H
Corpus W

Acting Chief Alcock
accused of throwing a
nary confinement, holding
unloaded and half star
though no criminal com
kind had been filed agai
The charges were ma
behalf of Anthony Land
Funkhouser investigation
taken into custody last W
released only when Judge
ordered the prisoner pro
in habeas corpus proce
Landers' parents, Mr. a
M. Landers, 1100 South
and his attorney, H
united in denouncing the
and declaring that red
sought.

They said Chief Alcock
gave was either to prev
testimony; or to infl
testimony in the attempt
Deputy Funkhouser fro
department.
They pointed out that
arrested two weeks ago
offense charge made by
the witness stand in the
case before the civil ser
sion. At that time he a
appear in court on July
under that bond when a
and time.

Alcock's Defense
Chief Alcock's defense
had been told that Landers
ed "for passing a forged
Mid-City bank. But Attor
said that in many years
experience he never hear
pected forger being treated
was treated.
And the Mid-City bank
said they had made any
against Landers or knew
of the sort; and investigat
that Chief Alcock had br
to life an offense for wh
was convicted four years a
sequently was paroled and
citizenship.

After the prisoner had
his freedom yesterday, G
said he had ordered the re
the complainant had fail
against him. No indicat
of there ever having been
ant. Acting Second Deput
whose men made the "a
the rules of the departm
him from talking.

"Charges Shot to F
These disclosures came al
ly with developments in
board trial of Maj. Funkh
attorneys said "and the w
against him all to piece
the "shooting" will con
Funkhouser resumes his t
Monday.

According to the best
obtainable, Landers was r
custody within a few mi
time that Judge Sabbath
brought into court. The
issued shortly after 9:30
Landers was at libert
o'clock.

He said he had been giv
ment of the reason for his
up, and on hearing of t
bank charge, at once teleph
son C. Hart, president of t
assured him he knew o
plaint.

"We haven't made one
one being made by any o
Mr. Hart later.

Mr. Hart said four re
bank prosecuted the you
forging four pay checks to
\$40, the offense which ma
ex-convict," upon whose
Funkhouser had been att
was subsequently was pu
the request of former F
Westbrook with the app
Schustler.

"We consented to his p
two ago," said Presiden
has reported to me regu
have heard no complaint
conduct. I know his fat
and sister, and they are
family."

At the Fifteenth street
Landers was confined, it
information could be obt
that he was held on orde
office of William H. Luth
second deputy.

Landers' Story
This was confirmed in v
ere, but he also involved
in the story of his exper
charges of a statutory nat
and I gave bond and t
continued until July 18.
Wednesday afternoon
Quirk, who, I understand,
to the second deputy's off
the Columbia Ice Cream p
was working. They said th
ed to see me and took me
hall, but instead of going
office, they took me to the
city's office.

"They kept me there ab
utes and one of them wen
Dose to report to Luther
permission to telephone
but it was denied. Then th
a patrol wagon and took m
Fifteenth street station.
There they didn't put
chary cell, but the one tha
the "sweet box" because
and sound proof. It's in
by itself and the windows
were kept shut tight.

"I didn't see anybody bu
keeper and he said he
couldn't let me telephone
any message out for me,

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918.

The Yanks Are There!
Are We?

* 13

FUNKHOUSER AID KIDNAPED, HELD IN "SOLITARY"

Freed as Sabbath Ordered
Release on Habeas
Corpus Writ.

Acting Chief Alcock yesterday was ordered to throw a man into solitary confinement, holding him incommunicado and half starving him, although no criminal complaint of any kind had been filed against him.

The charges were made by and on behalf of Anthony Landers, a former Funkhouser investigator, who was taken into custody last Wednesday and released only when Judge Sabath ordered the prisoner produced in court in habeas corpus proceedings.

Landers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Landers, 1100 South Homan avenue, and his attorney, F. L. Barnett, united in denouncing the acting chief and insisting that redress will be sought.

They said Chief Alcock's only motive was either to prevent Landers from testifying or to influence his testimony in the attempt to oust Secretary Deputy Funkhouser from the police department.

They pointed out that Landers was arrested two weeks ago on a statutory offense charge made by Alcock from the witness stand in the Funkhouser case before the civil service commission. At that time he gave bond to appear in court on July 18 and was under that bond when seized the second time.

Alcock's defense was that he had been told that Landers was "wanted" for passing a forged check at the Mid-City bank. But Attorney Barnett said that in many years of criminal experience he never heard of a suspect forger being treated as Landers was treated.

And the Mid-City bank officials denied they had made any complaint against Landers or knew of anything of the sort; and investigation developed that Chief Alcock had brought back to his office a man who had been convicted four years ago. He subsequently was paroled and restored to citizenship.

After the prisoner had been given his freedom yesterday Chief Alcock said he had ordered the release because the complainant had failed to appear in court. No indication was found of there ever having been a complaint. Acting Second Deputy Luthardt, whom men made the "arrest," said the rules of the department prohibited him from talking.

"Charges Shot to Pieces."

These disclosures came simultaneously with developments in the merit board trial of Maj. Funkhouser that his attorneys said "shot the worst charges against him all to pieces. They say the 'shooting' will continue when Funkhouser resumes his testimony on Monday.

According to the best information obtainable, Landers was released from custody within a few minutes of the time that Judge Sabath ordered him brought into court. That order was issued shortly after 9:30 a. m. and Landers was at liberty about 10 o'clock.

He said he had been given no statement of the reason for his being locked up, and on hearing of the Mid-City bank charges, at once telephoned Emerson C. Hart, president of the bank, who assured him he knew of no complaint.

"We haven't made one, or heard of one being made by any one else," said Mr. Hart later.

Mr. Hart said four years ago the bank prosecuted the young man for forging four pay checks totaling about \$100, the offense which made him "the scoundrel" upon whose record Maj. Funkhouser has been attacked. Landers subsequently was put to work at the request of former First Deputy Luthardt with the approval of Chief Alcock.

"We consented to his parole a year or two ago," said President Hart. "He has reported to me regularly and I have heard no complaint against him since. I know his father, mother and sister, and they are a very nice family."

At the Fifteenth street station, where Landers was confined, it was said no communication could be obtained except by telephone orders from the office of William H. Luthardt, acting second deputy.

Landers' Story.

This was confirmed in part by Landers, but he also involved "the chief" in the story of his experiences.

"They arrested me on June 8 on charges of a statutory nature," he said, "and I gave bond and the case was continued until July 18."

"Wednesday afternoon O'Neill and Luthardt, who, I understand, are detailed to the second deputy's office, came to the Columbia Ice Cream plant where I was working. They said the chief wanted to see me and took me to the city hall, but instead of going to the chief's office they took me to the second deputy's office."

"They kept me there about five minutes and one of them went out. I supposed to report to Luthardt. I asked permission to telephone my mother, but it was denied. Then they called for a patrol wagon and took me to the new Fifteenth street station."

"They didn't put me in an ordinary cell, but the one that is known as the 'sweet box' because it's airtight and sound proof. It's in a little room off itself and the windows and the door were kept shut tight."

Refused to Permit Message.

"I didn't see anybody but the lookout guard, and he said he didn't know anything about me," he said. "He wouldn't let me telephone, couldn't take any message out for me, or even let

AGAIN CONSIDER THE GOLF WIDOW



BEG YOUR PARDON!

THE TRIBUNE of July 4, in the list of casualties headed Chicago's Roll of Honor, carried the name of Private Peter Hanke, 1541 Augusta street, as dead. Private Hanke has been severely wounded.

The mistake was made by the Associated Press in transcribing the official bulletin. Private Hanke's kin has been informed of the error by THE TRIBUNE.

In printing the Roll of Honor on July 4, THE TRIBUNE said: "The list is, doubtless, incomplete"—an expressed apprehension due to realization that faultless compilation in a roster of dead and injured in the war is not easily possible. That remains the explanation why names belonging in the list were not in it on July 4. Omitted names were:

Private Fred Gerhardt, 3438 West Congress street; lost his life in the Molavia accident.

Sgt. George E. Handek, 1118 Monticello avenue, aviation; killed in action in France Jan. 4.

Private Gregory Alan Dorian, 236 East Sixty-third street, marine corps; died April 30 of wounds received in action.

Corporal Neil S. Shannon, 5802 West Ohio street, marine corps; severely wounded in action on June 7.

The issue of July 2, in telling that Harry H. Merrick had been elected a vice president of the Central Trust company, identified him as president of the Chicago Association of Credit Men.

Mr. Merrick was recently succeeded as president of that organization by W. E. Shoemaker.

me buy food in addition to what he gave me.

"I wanted food and had my pay check in my pocket, but couldn't cash it. They took me down there Wednesday afternoon, but I didn't get a speck of food till Thursday morning. Then I got a dry, unbuttered piece of bread and a cup of prisoner's coffee. At noon it was a corned beef sandwich and another cup of coffee. At night and this morning I again got unbuttered bread and coffee."

"When they told me I could go this morning they didn't tell me what I had been held for or how they happened to let me go. But I know they didn't have any charge against me because I haven't violated the law."

"They seized him for some specific purpose," said F. L. Barnett, his attorney, "but for some reason—possibly the publicity concerning his disappearance."

MAJ. FUNKHOUSER ON THE STAND

Maj. Funkhouser, on the witness stand again before the civil service commission, denied emphatically the charges against him.

Through the intervention of President Frasier, Frank C. Brown, chief master of arms of the United States navy, was prevented from testifying that moral conditions in Chicago have grown much worse since the second deputy's suspension. For six months Brown has been in charge of the naval provost guard of twenty-five men fighting vice.

Assistant State's Attorney Ernest Buehler testified that George Cohen, a former investigator, was held in custody "some time" during the Frasier case. Cohen, who was in the Frasier case, Becker case inquiry and that Maj. Funkhouser told him last August that Cohen was "double crossing" and not to be relied upon.

The manager of a loop hotel and a teller from a San Jose (California) bank were the star witnesses in Mrs. Laura Hatfield's suit for divorce from her husband, Clarence Hatfield, former architect of the board of education. It was established to the satisfaction of Judge Guerin that Hatfield had, on three occasions, registered as man and wife with a woman other than his wife at a downtown hotel. The bank teller was imported to identify the signature.

It wasn't incompetency of temperament that caused Emil Mendelson, tailor, at 1318 Racine avenue, to seek a divorce from Ida—it was incompetency of avoirdupois. Ida, who tips the scales at 250 pounds, has Emil beaten by precisely a hundredweight.

Emil alleged that Ida's favorite sport was striking him with a flatiron. Judge Brothers decided that Emil was entitled to a decree.

Chief Schuetzler prior to his sickness? A—Always cordial. Q—Did you ever make any investigation of his movements? A—Never. Q—Did you ever order your men to follow him? A—Never.

Q—Did you ever have his telephone wire tapped? A—Never. Maj. Funkhouser said he knew Investigator Cohen—who was not one of his selections—reported nearly every day to Francis A. Becker in the Reapier block.

Q—Why did you continue to employ George Cohen after you suspected he was double crossing you? A—I wanted to give him all the rope he wanted and find out what he was up to. He was making reports intended to get me into trouble if I acted on them.

DIVORCES

Fishing Trips Used as Camouflage, Says One Wife, and Wins Decree.

Mrs. Mayte L. Markey, 3204 Washington boulevard, who was granted a divorce from her husband, Clare C. Markey, a dentist, in Judge Guerin's court yesterday, stated that when her husband was supposed to be on "fishing trips" with "other dentists," he was in reality visiting "the other woman."

Rae Joseph and her husband, Kenneth, first quarreled over the question of the ownership of their wedding silver. Mrs. Joseph alleged that her husband, in the one year they had been married, had given her the sum total of \$20, and had taken \$18 of it back. Mrs. Joseph was granted a decree.

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MARINE STORES AID TAKES POISON IN CHICAGO HOTEL

Great Lakes Chief Denies Man Was Connected with Graft.

Lawrence Schwartz, 24 years old, an assistant stockbroker at Great Lakes Naval Training station, is in the marine hospital near death as a result of taking a heavy dose of poison with suicidal intent. His attempt on his life was made in a downtown hotel on Thursday night.

Officials at the naval training station last night said there is no evidence of a shortage in his accounts. It was also denied that Schwartz was implicated in the exposed two months ago of graft in connection with supplies.

Only Minor Position.

"Schwartz had only a minor position and would not have had an opportunity to handle funds or supplies on a large scale," Lieut. Martin Fritman, provost marshal, said. "His job was largely of a clerical nature. He is in such a serious condition that we have been unable to question him. From the evidence we have obtained there is ground for belief that his attempt on his life was for reasons not connected with his naval position."

Schwartz wrote several farewell letters after he had taken the poison. The contents of these have not been made public. Physicians say two weeks must elapse before his fate can be fully determined.

Second in Department.

Schwartz is the second jackle at the station connected with the business end of the organization to try suicide. Patrick Golden, postmaster, whose name was mentioned in connection with the supply inquiry, ended his life late in last year by shooting.

The supply graft exposed did not come until in April of this year. Petty Officer George Brown, who was implicated and was being held as the government's principal witness, mysteriously escaped from the station brig following his arrest with a number of other naval men as well as civilians, and has not been apprehended. The case against those arrested have not come to trial, although a naval board took considerable evidence in an inquiry which was conducted.

HOTEL EVENTS TOLD IN ANDREWS DIVORCE ACTION

Visit of Defendant and
Meyers to Closed Hospitality Cited.

H. T. Rose of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly of Daytona Beach, was the star witness yesterday in the hearing of Edward D. Andrews' suit for divorce from Katherine E. Andrews, before Judge Brothers.

Rose testified that he knew Mrs. Andrews well and had seen her many times in the company of Moses Meyers, a broker, who is named as correspondent, and who asserts that the thing is "a frameup."

Tells of Hotel Visit.

"There is a hotel at Daytona known as the Ocean house," said Rose. "During the month of February it was closed. I saw Mrs. Andrews and Meyers walk up the veranda of this hotel, open a window, and step inside. They did not come out for about two hours."

Another time, Rose said, he saw Meyers drive up to the Andrews home in an automobile and go inside. The next day, he said, he met Mrs. Andrews on the board walk and asked what Mr. Andrews would say if he knew she was entertaining Meyers in his absence.

"The old fool hasn't any kick coming," Mrs. Andrews' reply is said to have been.

Again at the Clarendon Hotel, Rose alleges, he saw Mrs. Andrews come out of Meyers' room and Meyers follow her across the hall to her own.

Contractor Testifies.

Elphalet Johnson, the contractor who built the Andrews Dayton house, told of seeing Mrs. Andrews driving with Meyers in one of her three automobiles and that their figures were silhouetted against the curtain in a window of her home when he chanced to look that way one night.

E. W. Fries, a friend of Mrs. Andrews' former husband, Elliott, the Alaskan miner, who is said to have left a fortune estimated at \$25,000, testified that while Elliott was in Alaska Meyers was a roomer in Mrs. Elliott's apartment, but this testimony was ordered stricken out.

The hearing will be resumed this morning.

FOUR HURT WHEN AUTO GOES OFF INDIANA BRIDGE

Mrs. Solomon Penrod of 835 West Sixty-fourth street was seriously injured and her husband and her four daughters, Lolo, 16; Dorothy, 11; Helen, 9; and Virginia, 2, were hurt when their automobile left a bridge on the road from Lafayette, Ind., yesterday and dropped into a creek.

Mrs. Penrod was caught in the machine, suffering internal injuries, broken ribs, and a fractured collar bone. Her husband managed to keep her head out of water, while the two eldest daughters saved the younger and then ran for help.

Occupants of another automobile managed to lift the Penrod car enough to permit the release of Mrs. Penrod and she was taken to a hospital in Lowell.

Policeman Stumbles Into Robbers' Buried Arsenal

Policeman A. Menagh, pursuing a boy he thought was acting suspiciously, stumbled into a hole in a lot at Fifty-seventh street and Western avenue yesterday and unearthed a veritable robbers' cache containing six revolvers and more than 500 cartridges.

It is believed the buried arsenal was devised by the robbers who killed Edward Egert, a saloonkeeper, at 1922 West Sixty-third street, on Thursday.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung To Be Issued on Sundays

Sunday editions of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung will be issued for the next three Sundays, so as to keep alive the Associated Press franchise and maintain the publishing plant in good order pending the receiver's sale.

DOUBLE 'LIEUT.' CAPTURED AFTER MAD, GAY DRIVE

Indiana Towns Scene of Riot of 'Spend-ing' on Credit.

First and Second Lieut. Raymond Pixley, alias Warner, gentleman soldier, lady killer, and "citizen of the world," is incarcerated in a Chicago tomb of justice. He was snatched yesterday by federal agents from the path of an avalanche of hotel and taxi-cab bills and please remits from tailors, florists, and barbers in South Bend, Laporte, and Michigan City, where he lived the merry merry for a few record-breaking days.

Wearing at the same time the signals of a first and second lieutenant and being neither, Pixley hove into the Pacific city of South Bend at 2 a. m. the 30th of June, riding in an eight-cylinder automobile with a hired chauffeur and clad in the splick and span uniform of the United States army. He reveled in the good things the Indiana city had to offer and winded the military intelligence bureau out of central department in this city. Then came the day when the army of debtors pressed upon him.

The easiest thing he obtained was credit, even to purchasing a speedy roadster and taking in it fair damnable rides through the countryside, while the chauffeur, with the touring car, engaged at \$20 per diem, followed behind.

Pixley spent not a cent, and such essentials as food and gasoline were obtained on trust. He represented himself to be a first lieutenant of the military intelligence bureau, disclaiming any knowledge of him, he tried another story. And as telegraph messages put the lie to each of his yarns he finally admitted he is a deserter from the aviation training school at Kelly field, San Antonio, Tex., stating he left there two weeks ago.

It was said last night he is also wanted for desertion by the post adjutant at Camp Custer. His home, he says, is Kansas City, Mo., and Warner is the alias he assumed while jipping the natives of Indiana.

Suspicion arose and a telephone message was received by G. W. Green of the department of justice, stationed at Hammond. The latter ordered a deputy at Michigan City to take Pixley into custody and he was taken to Hammond at Camp Custer. His home, he says, is Kansas City, Mo., and Warner is the alias he assumed while jipping the natives of Indiana.

Admits Being Deserter.

The genial impostor explained that he was arrayed both as a first and second lieutenant because his regular uniform was at the tailor's. The military intelligence bureau, disclaiming any knowledge of him, he tried another story. And as telegraph messages put the lie to each of his yarns he finally admitted he is a deserter from the aviation training school at Kelly field, San Antonio, Tex., stating he left there two weeks ago.

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ACCOUNTING OF W. J. CALHOUN'S ESTATE IS MADE

Final accounting of the estate of William J. Calhoun, former minister to China, has been made, showing the disposition among the three heirs of \$132,218 and stocks with a face value of \$300,000. Inventory and receipts from the heirs have been filed in the Probate court by the Central Trust company, executor. It is said that some of the stocks are worth much less than their face value.

The heirs are Mrs. Lucy Monroe Calhoun, the widow, her daughters, Mrs. Marian Stanwood and Mrs. Corinne Gray. Household goods, Chinese paintings, sketches, tapestries, and prints are included in the estate.

Mrs. Calhoun is now engaged in war work in France, being assigned to the American hospital in Neuilly.

Court Refuses to Allow Gas Case Go to Master

Judge Torrison again refused yesterday to allow the gas rate litigation to go to a master in chancery. Special Counsel Donald R. Richberg opposed this move and the court ruled in his favor.

Attorneys for the company stated that they were not ready to present evidence as to the unreasonable nature of the \$11 gas rate ordinance. The court ordered them to be ready to present this evidence next Tuesday.

Mr. Richberg accused the company's attorneys of purposely seeking to delay a hearing on the merits of the ordinance.

BRAKES FAIL ON WILSON AVE. "L"; FOUR ARE INJURED

Hundred Passengers Are
Shaken When Train on
Incline Hits Bumper.

Four persons were injured, three as severely that they had to be taken to a hospital, last night when a Wilson avenue express on the Northwestern elevated railroad crashed into a bumper at the Wilson avenue terminal station.

One hundred passengers on the train were badly shaken up when the accident occurred. Fortunately, however, the collision came when the train was on the surface and not on the elevated structure, and there was no panic.

The injured.

Those injured are: DR. JESSE D. PATNE, 4808 Sheridan road, chest severely bruised and ribs crushed; taken to the Lake View hospital.

MRS. MARIE SANDAHL, 3550 Serrigny avenue, leg bruised; Lake View hospital.

MISS VIOLA BROWN, stenographer, 718 North Lawndale avenue, leg sprained; taken home.

Daniel Hedges of 3264 North Clark street was the motorman of the train. He said the accident was due to the failure of the brakes to work.

After Rush Hour.

The accident occurred shortly after 8 o'clock, after the rush hour, and the train was only comfortably filled when it reached Wilson avenue.

At this point the Wilson avenue trains run down an incline to the ground. It was while the train was on this incline that the brakes failed. The momentum gained by the train sent it into the bumper.

'KAY-SEE' AND HER HUSBAND HELD ON THEFT CHARGES

Evelyn Francis, known intermittently in police circles as the wife of Frank Francis, with a record as safe blower, and once noted as "Kay-See the Indian Maiden," which amount of section was dispensed when it was discovered her real name is Kaysee and that she is of German extraction, was held to the grand jury in \$5,000 bond yesterday with her husband on charges of theft.

The accusation grows out of the robbery of Mrs. B. H. Prinsell of 811 West Jackson boulevard, whose rings valued at more than \$700, were stolen from a dressing room in the Hamilton club swimming pool. Evelyn had obtained a place in the Hamilton club and is said to have taken the rings and vanished out the rear exit.

Evelyn and her husband are accused by the police of leading a group of safeblowers. They went, while in Chicago recently, but fled to Indianapolis where they were arrested last week.

Hospital Closed Because of Record of Its Head

Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, yesterday issued an order closing the Lincoln hospital at 4147 Lake Park avenue, on the ground that the name of Dr. Lillian R. Hobbs appears as physician-in-chief of the institution.

Dr. Hobbs was sentenced to fourteen years in prison in 1915 upon conviction of committing murder by an illegal operation. She was granted a new trial. The hospital authorities protested Dr. Robertson's action.

North Lincoln Street Men to Plan New Progress

The regular monthly meeting of the North Lincoln Street Improvement association Thursday night at 4318 North Lincoln street will consider further plans for the improvement of North Lincoln street. The association has already repaired the street, cleared the alley under the Northwestern L. structure, stopped bicycle riding on the sidewalks, and obtained the re-laying of the tram track of the Northwestern railroad.

Former Teacher Sues Two District School Heads

Miss Anna Harriet Schneider, former teacher at the Goodrich school, sued for \$25,000 damages yesterday Orville T. Bright and Minnie R. Cowan, district superintendents of schools. Mr. Bright believes the suit directed against him and Miss Cowan is because of the dismissal of the plaintiff from the school service two years ago.

Scottish Rite Masons Plan Future War Work

Plans for future activities in war work, especially support of Red Cross war funds, and plans for government control of local bodies throughout the state, were discussed last night at a dinner of the council of deliberation, Scottish Rite Masons of Illinois, in the Hotel La Salle.

Outing for Negro Orphans; Appeal to Motorists

Officials of the Chicago Automobile club have organized to give an outing for Negro orphans on July 11. All motorists are asked to extend the use of their cars on the day.

The Timp Tribune

THE WORLD'S SMALLEST NEWSPAPER

VOL. II — JULY 6, 1918 — NO. 64

629 NEW SHIPS BUILT IN AMERICA DURING THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1918

EDITORIALS

COMICS

THE FORTUNE WHEEL. WHERE WILL IT STOP?

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

SHOWING HIM THAT OLD PHOTOGRAPH

FINANCIAL NOTES

lost, the new attitude has created an immensely better feeling in the copper industry.

Thirteen hundred weavers from two mills of the American Woolen company at Lawrence, Mass., have gone on strike for an increase of 55 per cent in wages and the abolition of the premium system.

Negotiations which are expected to prevent a strike of railway employees throughout Canada were begun yesterday between representatives of the Canadian Railway Trades brotherhood and the Canadian railroad board.

The men are asking for an hour for shommes in the

port, showing that benefit orders cashed by the treasurer in 1917 aggregated \$486,658.12. Since June 1, 1889, the relief department has paid out \$6,618,414 on account of sickness and \$1,182,233 on account of accidents—a total of \$11,804,647. The railroad company has paid out on its own funds to maintain the department total of \$2,043,719.

Brokers, and they also have sold for Catherine Cunningham to Bessie Brust a six flat building on 60x135 feet of ground at the northeast corner of Adams street and Lockwood avenue for a reported consideration of \$22,600, subject to an incumbrance of \$9,850. Greenview Avenue Deal.

The sixteen apartment building on

10,123 feet of ground at the northwest corner of Greenview and Arthur avenues was conveyed by the Chicago Title and Trust company, trustee, to Leonard C. Lewis, consideration nominal, subject to an incumbrance of \$15,500. It subsequently was conveyed by Mr. Lewis to Julia Taken as an indicated consideration of \$2,500, subject to \$62,500.

There was filed for record the lease of the theater in the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Lawrence avenue by Tom Chalmers to Lawrence A. Smith for a term of fifteen years from Aug. 1, 1918, at an annual rental of \$25,000, with options for two extensions of five years at the same rental.

[illegible]

<p> RESORTS AND HOTELS. NEW JERSEY.  </p>	<p> RESORTS AND HOTELS. MISCELLANEOUS. Reasonable Rates Dependable </p>
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And Pleasure Resort
city of health and recreation and
nights. The surf-bathing is
n, theatres and brilliant stores is
cent.
and cuisine.
Horseback-Riding — Dancing.
ARE ALWAYS OPEN
ation, rates, etc., upon request
an, unless otherwise noted.
W-Bishko Hotel Denele
On the Ocean Front
can and
and of Jans
s and Some Co.

Thrift Via
Goodrich
Steamers

Go this fascinating way—the water way, the cool way, the quick way, the money saving way.

Goodrich
Mackinac Cruise

ASK US, WE TELL

3-Day Lake Outing

Thrift Via
Goodrich
Steamers

Go this fascinating way—the water way, the cool way, the quick way, the money saving way.

Goodrich
Mackinac Cruise

ASK US, WE TELL

3-Day Lake Outing

[illegible]

ILLINOIS

Hotel Morrison

"The Hotel of Perfect Service"
"At the Heart of the City"
General Management of Harry C. Moir
Clark and Madison Streets
Chicago

Fine Food, Service and
Entertainment Are Supreme

Hotel Metropole

Michigan Blvd.
at 23rd Street
Chicago
Manager,
Wm. J. Connelley
Gen'l Mgr.,
J. W. Connelley

LINES

City Offices in New York
DOCKS: Post Wharves

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Winter Season - Two Weeks' Free
Leaving July 18th. Others later.

TOLSON, H. W., Los Angeles

HEALTH RESORTS

GRAND VIEW

HEALTH RESORT

LESS THAN \$6 BOUNDS FROM CHICAGO

WISCONSIN.
Only 3 Hours Ride to
LAKEVIEW HOTEL
LAKE KAUKAU, WISCONSIN
Fishing cottage. Servant problem. Direct
to the lake. Only 3 hours ride to the country for
Chicago residents.

**Movement of C
Expected to**

Commercial paper is a restricted market. York the large bank making but few purchases one of the large ones, however, has been buyer, though the nation remain out of the market.

The middle western buyers. The southwest show some activity some of the cotton crop business in the south is active.

There is no special ability to secure reductions at the going rate. The local national bank

posed to enter the market, possibly breaking the position of the last institutions that 6 per cent charge for both borrow and that the banks a quite employment for funds in taking care of government offerings.

Serious Difficulty

In its July circular the Bank of New York, discount and finance corporation, said "other things":

"A serious difficulty countered in dealing with customers which the corporation has been chiefly the corporations in need of other refinancing or a

possess. It has been assumed that the government would provide the funds in such instances and that the banks themselves would borrow the money. The Federal Reserve Bank's own notes through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which are the only corporation, which have a total of \$500,000,000 would be at the federal reserve bank.

"But it develops, as might be foreseen, that bankers are expanding their liabilities in the commercial banks. The commercial bankers would be in their proper field of opening credit for the purpose of fixed capital, and investment would find the policy equitable. Their business is in investments, but to dis-

and they need to have the hand."

View of Largest

The foregoing presents the largest bank in the is unfavorable to the sug public utilities be financ through the banks. The dred million dollars which companies will need in t of the current year will have to be provided for th improvement in credit effec cease in rates.

"The National City bank

"The fact is that loans aster contemplated do n commercial banks or in

bank, and it was a mistake for handling them through the market, and if they cannot there, have such help as is necessary from the War Finance Corporation. It is true that the Government does not like to divide the market at this time with other banks for capital and should not do so for the services of other banks. The importance of public importance, but the Government is indispensable and imperative, there is no alternative. It is useless to call for a situation by throwing the market to the reserve banks."

**QUANTITY
PRODUCTION
ON AUG**

Dun's Weekly Review of
published today by R. G. D
say:

"Bartering national holiday
business has gone ahead
week, almost up to the fig
which set a new record fo
in wholesale, mail order
branches of the retail fir

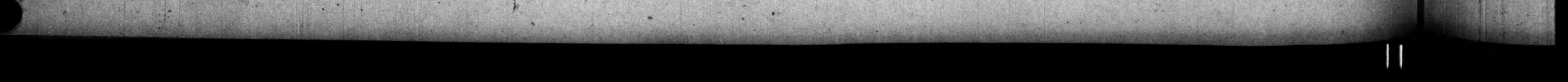
"Business is keenly inte
time when the 100,000 ne
ordered by the government

tion service. For the last
portion difficulties have
serious problem and the
equipment. It may now
reasonable certainty that
duction of these cars will
by the first of August or so
The necessary wood is be
month and shipped to the m
All the plates, bars, axle
have been ordered with g
rations for shipment to be
of this month and to be
Oct. 1. That may not be p
case of some of the steel,
limit will not be much ex
"Car manufacturers are
capacity operation when the
tentials in sufficient quan-

A few weeks will be turned into a day. This shortage has slowed up some industries for lack of fuel or raw supplies. Another hojse for help to get quicker service through the use of express has begun this week. The congestion has caused so much delay that the express has been diverted to the express. The last few months that the express has been swamped, and shippers have been ten days or more in getting their goods. While uncertainties attending the war have been a factor in the rise of prices of textiles, the shortage of raw materials is the main cause.

activity in those lines elicits no indication that buyers' operations in expectation of markets are firm with increase of goods, particularly underwear. Assurance from wool that wool will be equalized to meet both military needs has done much to quiet that branch of trade and demand for enlarged orders deliveries.

Country merchants have city markets in smaller numbers of the attractions of home collections are uniformly good.



ROYAL DUTCH AND STEEL LEAD DULL MARKET

**Tone Is Good and Most
Issues Close at the
Day's Top.**

[New York Times Financial Review.]
New York, July 5.—[Special].—Extreme dullness prevailed on the stock exchange today, but the market's tone was good and such trading as took place was on a rising scale with most issues closing at the day's top. Brokerage offices were largely deserted and transactions were considerably under

Opening at an advance, stocks moved rather sluggishly, with attention centered on the rise in a few of the specialties in which a little buying produced quick action. Royal Dutch Petroleum made one of its sensational gains and after a slight reaction from the best price closed with a net gain of 4½ points. Steel moved up gradually until it touched 108½, ending the day at that figure with a net advance

Call Rates Stiffen.
Notwithstanding the very limited demand which this market has been making on the banks, the call money rates have stiffened and loans were

is a reflection of the withdrawal by the government of large amounts in the early part of the week, which will be followed by further heavy withdrawals early next week. Trading in bonds

There has been in evidence on the eve of the expected resumption of the German offensive an undercurrent of strength which clearly indicates confidence in the ability of the allies to

Allies' Offensive Expected.
The announcement that there are now in excess of 1,000,000 Americans

quarters are combatants, has led to the expectation that from being on the defensive the allies will shortly be in position to carry the fighting to the enemy.

America are being pushed with much less interference through the loss of men withdrawn for the army than has been deemed possible.

The financial district is in a waiting

news, whereas in the hours preceding the resumption of fighting on a heavy scale a few short months ago it was nerving itself for the receipt of reports of important German successes.

Relieved of War Contract

In all probability the National Conduit and Cable company will be relieved of the big war contract it

Negotiations are under way looking to placing of this business through the medium of the government with some other concern, probably the Remington Arms company.

to wind up a business that has been unprofitable but it is also expected the company will be reimbursed for its machinery outlay in connection with the order to the extent of more than \$200,000.

End Yield

August 15, 1918, begin paying dividends
 par, the first dividend being payable

the month to those who are shareholders of the preceding month. Dividend disbursing agents, the Security Transway, New York, N. Y., who are also agents of the undersigned.

are offered direct by the underwriter at a value of \$1.00 per share. The initial purchase immediately will thus be at a premium on the actual sums invested. The plan is for increased dividends and also

withdrawn without notice prior to
res will be substantially higher, on
as the first dividend checks are in
tailed information will be promptly

Gas Company
New York, N. Y.

Frank W. Thomas John T. McNally
William H. Lake
A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.
110 WEST MONROE STREET

MEMBERS

- New York Cotton Exchange
- New York Coffee Exchange
- New York Produce Exchange
- Chicago Board of Trade
- Chicago Stock Exchange
- Minneapolis Chamber of Com.
- St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

June 24th, 1912.

Superior Steel Corporation

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a unanimous vote was taken to accept the following resolution:

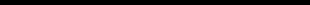
Common stock. The dividend is payable August 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record July 15th, 1912.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of two per cent [two dollars per share] on the capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on July 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1918.

Advertise in The Tribune



11

WANTED—MILL
Professions and
MEN, FACTORY

Assistant Shipping
milller with sheet
DIEMAK

All around men
maintenance man
SYKES CO.
860 W. 19th

MOLDER
More Money
Than Ever
Before

I am prepared to pay
to you who have been
molders and will give
you more than you have
now if you are able to
secure of services per
ally, I can give you
more and full address
viewed an interview. A
Tribuna.

MOLDER-EXP. NACHIN
Best steady place; ready
19, 154 W. Madison
MOLDERS—BOTH
each Room 1413 N.
NURSE
Institutional work. At
3, 171 Marshall
Nurse—Male
work. No DECUBALIS.
OPERATORS FOR CLEVELAND
TRADE AND STRAITING PLANK
CO., 230 W. Superior
PACERS WORKS
Accumulator Co.,
ana-av.

PAPER CUTTER
wanted to cutting
of printed stock for
\$1.00 per hour; bonus
good; good man sh
\$80 per week;
night work. App
Employment Dep
DONNELLEY & S
\$1 Plymouth-st.

PAPER JOGGER
Men who count
paper; steady posi
inary; union man;
AMERICAN COL
CO.,
1151 Roscoe

PAPER RULE—NOT BE
man for steady job
trade and straiting
JOGGERS—KEIM
MILLER
Have talents. Fit Finke
cases; steady work at
\$1.00 per hour; bonus
4, 60 minutes from Cleve
PHOTOGRAPHY—ONE WH
the old making copies and
can take fair photo
and make good change
INTERNATIONAL F
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.
PHOTOGRAPHER—ONE WH
understands developing
105 N. Washburn

PORTABLE LAMP SHADE
all working conditions.
steady work; come ready to
go. Box 108, Hudson, Minn.
Polishers—Two, 1,
on tubs, cutting and
SUENDLAND

PRINTER—TWO
Temporary two-
week. INTERN
TAILORING CO.,
Jackson-blvd.

STEADY STAMP
foot job for good man at
Address B 31, Tribune.
\$1.00 per hour; bonus
good wages. H. G. SAAR
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

PAIRMAN-AUTO TRIP
time in building. United St
\$1.00 per hour; bonus
good wages. H. G. SAAR
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

RUBBER STAMP
Would consider buying stamp
machine. Address N
Howard Writer—A 1,
Chicago
stamp; hundred fifty miles
from Chicago; good wages
and state exp. Address B
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

TECHNICAL HIGH
Graduates—Two;
fully inclined,
with machine shop
to learn to oper
automatic machines
desires of qualifyi
positions; un
opportunities. In app
wages, education, ar
ons. Address K O
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

TRAVEL OPERATOR—C
LIVELY LOOP—GOOD
MENT—GIVE RE
FOR THE BEST LETTER
IN TRIBUNE
BEST MAKERS' LAVER
structural steel ship in
the world; experience
we could start; transport
at \$1.00 per hour; bonus
good wages. H. G. SAAR
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

TITLE BUILDERS AND
Good wages; steady work
\$1.00 per hour; bonus
good wages. H. G. SAAR
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

WE WANT HIGH
men to deter
on Liberty m
You can help wi
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The Airplane mot
are a red blooded
inspired by Amer
with desire to uph
help decide this w
good workman,
at once. We ca
already engaged
work contracts.
ORDYKE & MAP
Station No.
Indianapolis,

WANT DIEMAKER
and diemaker
one man; good
\$1.00 per hour; bonus
good wages. H. G. SAAR
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

WANT DIEMAKER
and diemaker
one man; good
\$1.00 per hour; bonus
good wages. H. G. SAAR
Box 108, Hudson, Minn.

17

MALE HELP.
 no Domestic.
 EXPERIENCED: MUST
 a week. Drexel 2210.
R CLEANING
 4. CHICAGO HOME
 635 Ellis av.

TO ASSIST WITH
good home more than
Y X 890, Tribune.

ROOM WORK ALSO
2 E. 59th-st., Eleanor
ne 1977.

IN THE KITCHEN.
ital, 939 N. La Salle.

NING, AT ONCE.
children, 1653 Park-av.

and Trades.

ON HANDS.

60, 608 S. Michigan.
 Forelady.
 good money. Empire
 Unlsted-st.
 MACHINE
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 Steady work;
 good wages.
 WORKS,

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FISHER.
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15 E. Washington.
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 S & CO

& Co.,
 Monroe-st.

OPERATE
 wages and hours.

NEW JEWELRY ON
 with the needle: #2
 r. Co., 29 E. Madison

LEARN
 industries; good
 Y N 179. Tribune.

FACTORY WORK;
INGS: GOOD PAY.
JEFFERSON.
OF AGE, LIGHT
r; steady employ-
-st.
GOOD WAGES;
-st. Rm. 610.
VERS,
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CO., 302 S. Mar-
ELP.

for the West: re-
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worth-av.
OY. APPLY 5760
TC: EXP. ONLY.
S. State-st.
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ING MACHINE.
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and salary ex-
tribune.

DRAPERIES.
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 tacking conditions:
 538 Insurance

TRAY SERVICE
Hotel; grill, dining
room.
WORK DRUG
See Mr. Vause.
FOR EXAMIN-
g Apparel Mfg.

MAKER; THOU-
roll in colors;
arts, wives, and
Rm. 304, 74
TH.

D. BETWEEN 25
traveling positions;
territory. 6. J.
66 E. Washing-
APPLY
WS.
ed-av.
D. BETWEEN 25
traveling positions;
territory. 6

WOMAN
square clean. Ar-
703 W. Madison.
ENCED,
also inexperienced
old-blvd.
ARNING. \$30 A
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S. 80 S. State-st.
DRESSES AND

CO. 237 S.
I

Part	Per
1-Jaws.	2
2-Push.	1
2-Retragravers.	2
2-Clamps.	2
1-Valer Section.	2

VOLUME

R

DENY WILL DEMANDS

Senators Vote Vacation in

of His P

Ignoring his direct re-
authority, asked as a w-
vert the threatened tel-
called for Monday, the
vote of 37 to 26, adopted
to adjourn congress unt-

Majority Leader Kitchin introduced an adjournment resolution later. Confronted with the possibility of a defeat, he withdrew the resolution and the house adjourned.

Heated Debate in S.

Vigorous debate on the program broke out in the senate. On the Republican side it was led by Senator Borah of Idaho, who declared that the program should not adjourn until the disposing of the wire contracts. Democratic leaders, reply-

"We would like to know," said, "something about the program to recess and leave matters undisposed of. I passed the resolution in 1965 on the theory that

to join in any move to legislation and have the senate if any emergency during the recess." Senator Martin, replying to the passage of the resolution, said President Taft has authority to take over if the necessity exists.

Mr. Borah insisted that
would not have acted with
had it not been convinced
silly.
"O, the house often shi
silly that way," Mr. Mart
would not have passed th
it hadn't known that

Senator Overman said a law on the statute books since 1880, empowering the post office to tap the wire systems if necessary and construed the authority needed.

Pomerene Wants Re-
Senator Pomerene of O
he opposed any action w
nation regarding the nee
government it control. He

employees at Columbus, government control, and in the threatened strike would seriously affect communications. Senator Lewis said communications could be held during the loss of time.

Senator Sherman said that the strike call of the

presented a telegram from
union operators at Chicago
"the authority of un
suggested that Postma
"manufacturing
support of the legisla
"Stay On the Job
An appeal to "stay on

The highest duty con-
to stay on the job," Sena-
outed. "Not on the grou-